BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1860. NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from practical customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 4th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Professional and Business Cards.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners** and **Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tlS

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 **Chestnut Street,** (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss **WATCHES.**
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
☞ Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

Schools.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, N. C.
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON.
AIDED by a corps of Ten assistant Teachers. The Fall Term commences on Thursday the 19th of July. For a Catalogue address the Principal. D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 19th, 1860. 244-1t—43-1m

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER expecting to leave the land of his nativity in a short time for the sunny South, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and to those that I am in arrears to present their claims to me for liquidation—for no Jew nor Gentile do I want to leave unpaid. I may be found at Magnolia, Duplin county, at any time between this and 1st August, 1860.
JOS. H. PITMAN.
Magnolia, June 28, 1860. 44-2t

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alex. Carter. The lot contains six acres of good garden soil and some fruit trees, good water, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling house and necessary outbildings.
Also, a vacant lot near the Court House. Terms accommodating. h. H. ROBINSON.
ELIZABETHTOWN, June 8th, 1860. 42-6t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT,
ESTABLISHED 1792.
JOHN R. PLATT.
NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in *NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,* from the Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.
Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by Express.
April 12, 1860. 33-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices,* adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST FOR CASH!
WE HAVE THIS DAY commenced selling out our *GOODS AT COST,* to which we invite the particular attention of our friends and customers.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., June 28th, 1860. 44-4t

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t—21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE.
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organisms, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

TURPENTINE BARRELS.
1,000 TURPENTINE BARRELS of prime quality—recently emptied. For sale by
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
June 20, 1860. 245-6t&43-4t*

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a tract of Land situated on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, in New Hanover county, about thirty miles from Wilmington, a small portion of which is cleared; the balance is good Turpentine and Timber lands. The tract contains 312 acres, and has now on it sufficient to fill 35 barrels at one dipping. For terms, &c., call on the subscriber as above. A. J. BLOODWORTH.
June 28th, 1860. 44-2t*

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Colley Mills, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,
June 21, 1860—43-ts With the Will Annexed.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND UPON GOOD TERMS.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desiring to settle his debts and go to Texas, wishes to sell his property in Bladen county, situated in Elizabethtown, and through this medium offers for sale the following described real and personal estate:
THREE HALF-ACRE LOTS, contiguous to each other, in the most desirable portion of the village, upon which, newly erected and well completed, a good cottage built Dwelling, a good Kitchen with two rooms and fire-places; Smoke House, with Pantry attached; Barn, with good Lot and Stables. The Grounds and Garden are in a high state of improvement, having been neatly and thoroughly prepared and laid off, and are planted in FRUITS of the following kinds:—Pears on the Quince, (some of them now in bearing—most of them will be next season,) twenty-seven choice varieties; Plums, eight choice varieties; Peaches, twelve choice varieties—grafted on the Plum; Apples, ten choice varieties; Cherries, four of the best varieties; besides ample Strawberry and Rasberry beds of good varieties, together with Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds and Gooseberry.
In addition, I will sell a good COOK, IRONER AND WASH WOMAN, two good Cows and Calves; all my household and kitchen Furniture, and my interest (one-third) in a lease of one hundred acres of land for twenty-five years to run, upon which is now growing two hundred and forty-three Grape Vines of the Scuppernong and Babston varieties, with room enough thereon for a thousand more. The Vineyard is in sight of the dwelling.
I desire to sell the whole of the above property in a lump. It will prove a desirable situation, particularly to an Attorney, to whom I will surrender my practice in Bladen, which now numbers over one hundred cases on the several dockets in that county. Address,
JOHN A. RICHARDSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., June 8th, 1860. 42-4t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.
The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.
There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.
There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.
The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.
I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 40-6w
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD hand to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:
Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34-3m R. P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

THE SHOPPING RETICULE
WAS introduced and made to the order of
June 13. O. S. BALDWIN.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1860.
Adrian H. VanBokkelen, vs. Conley & Kirk. } Original Attachment: Conditional judgment rendered.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste,
SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 28th, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 44-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1860.
Andrew J. Johnson, vs. Thomas J. Johnson, } Original Attachment: Conditional Judgment

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE BRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

For the Senate:
ELI W. HALL.

For the House of Commons:
S. J. PERSON,
DANIEL SHAW.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly:

Federal Point,	Monday,	July 2nd
Masonboro',	Tuesday,	" 3rd
Middle Sound,	Thursday,	" 5th
Topsail Sound,	Friday,	" 6th
Holly Shelter,	Saturday,	" 7th
Rocky Point,	Monday,	" 16th
South Washington,	Tuesday,	" 17th
Upper Black River,	Wednesday,	" 18th
Piney Woods,	Thursday,	" 19th
Moore's Creek,	Friday,	" 20th
Caintuck,	Saturday,	" 21st
Long Creek,	Monday,	" 23d

Candidates For Governor.

We have been requested to state that the candidates for Governor will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, July 2.
Webster, Jackson, Tuesday, July 3.
Franklin, Macon, Wednesday, July 4.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Monday, July 9.
Columbus, Polk, Tuesday, July 10.
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Wednesday, July 11.

☞ Wednesday being the 4th of July, the Wilmington Journal is necessarily put to press a day in advance of its usual time. Our printers and editors want to be as independent as their neighbors on the "glorious anniversary," and they will be sure enough.

See our Supplement, which is more than equal to an ordinary newspaper.

The Game of Brag.

This is a game that somehow has got to be considered all fair in politics; so much so, indeed, that it is practised, or at least sanctioned by gentlemen who would shrink from anything of the kind in private life. Why this is so we will not stop to examine. It is enough to know that it *is* so, and that cases proving the fact are occurring every day. Now take our good county of New Hanover, for instance. Communications appear in campaign papers of the Opposition party, claiming a probable success for one or the other of the Opposition candidates for the Legislature. These communications appear in the Kinston Advocate or the Greensboro' "Little Ad." Of course the object of these bragging communications is to dispirit the Democrats and encourage the opposition. That Democrat or oppositionist either, must be a weak vessel indeed who will permit himself to be so deceived. New Hanover is all right, and upright. She will elect her democratic Senator and Commoners, and give an old-fashioned majority for Ellis. This no one here doubts for a moment.

Of course the opposition is putting forth unusually strong efforts. They are straining every nerve, and it behooves Democrats to follow their example in that respect at least. We will not imitate them in the bragging line. We will say candidly to our Democratic friends that if they would succeed, they must lay aside all little personal piques, all divisions, all heart-burnings, and come up like men for Gov. Ellis and their county tickets in this and every other county.

"Jewish Disability."

Our venerable friend of the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, alluding to our remark made a few days since to the effect that ours was the only paper, that two years ago had advocated the removal of the feature of our Constitution which excludes citizens of the Jewish persuasion from office in this State, says that we are mistaken—that the *Christian Advocate*, with which he (Mr. Loring) was then connected, took the same ground about the same time, or possibly before the *Journal* did, and that the Fayetteville *Presbyterian* either copied or approved the article of the *Advocate*.

We gladly make the correction, or rather explanation, for our remark had reference to political and not religious papers. It is a pleasure to us however, to bear witness to the liberal and christian spirit, displayed by the organs of two highly respectable and influential religious denominations in this State. Few doubt the justice of the proposed change, or uphold the exclusion upon principle, but many take the ground assumed by the Committee of the last Legislature to whom the subject was referred—namely, that as few or none of that denomination cared for offices or were affected by the exclusion, the practical grievance was less than would be that of the turmoil and difficulty attend.

☞ We publish to-day our table of Exports for the quarter ending June 30th, 1860, as compared with the corresponding period of 1859. In the leading article of Spirits Turpentine there is a slight falling off in coastwise exports, more than compensated for by an increase in foreign. There is also an increase in Crude Turpentine, both foreign and coastwise;—a falling off in Rosin, in Timber and Lumber, in Peanuts and in Rice and Wheat, the fact being that the Wheat of the West has not come forward as soon this season as last. Cotton shows some increase. This last is bound to be a steadily increasing item. In truth, however, single quarterly statements hardly afford a fair criterion of the probable aggregate of the year, inasmuch as different causes may tend either to delay or hurry forward produce for a time. There appears, upon the whole, to be little real change between this year and last. Whether the inducements offered by the line of Steamships may tend to increase the shipments of wheat and flour through this port remains to be seen. Upon the whole, there cannot be any great quantity of flour for export from this State. The amount ground in the up-country does not much exceed the home demand, North Carolina flour having taken the place of the large amounts of Northern flour which were brought to this and other seaboard towns a few years since. We look upon cotton as the most promising staple for export. Its cultivation is increasing rapidly in our section, with encouraging results to the producer.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.—The second session of this School will commence on the 16th of this month. Magnolia is considered quite a healthy and pleasant village, situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. The school, we have heard, is under good discipline, and is very well patronized. See notice in this paper.

☞ The Opposition papers of the State are all Douglas men as opposed to Breckinridge. Of course.—They know Breckinridge to be their real opponent.—The abolition papers North are also sympathising tenderly with Douglas. Of course Democrats understand this sort of thing. If Douglas were the choice of the Democracy of North Carolina, then the oppositionists and the disaffected would all sympathise mightily with Breckinridge. It is a good sign to see the oppositionists already settling down to the effort to injure and create distrust of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane.

☞ An esteemed correspondent, writing from Smithfield, Johnston county, says: "Breckinridge and Lane are undoubtedly the people's choice, but political managers are making efforts to enforce a Douglas ticket on the voters of N. C."

That is so. Breckinridge and Lane *are* the choice of North Carolina—the clear choice, political managers to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no use in trying to slur it over. Breckinridge and Lane form the strongest ticket in the field anywhere, or upon any ground. They are stronger in themselves than any other. They are stronger in their principles, and they are backed directly by the sure Democratic States and stand the best chance for the doubtful ones. The game of brag and management won't pay.

THE GOLDSBORO' "INDEPENDENT."—We notice that this paper has avowed itself openly opposed to the Democratic party. We like that better than its former course, when it was just as much opposed but did not have the candor and manhood to say so. We congratulate the "Independent," and commend its example to other *quasi* independent papers. Speak out.

ANOTHER INQUEST.—On yesterday, Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of a man named Michael Gilmore, aged 45 or 50 years, who was found dead about mid-day, on the side-walk near the Franklin House, a short distance from the W. & W. R. R. From all we can learn, the deceased had become fatigued from walking in the sun, which was exceedingly hot, and had sat down beside a small house, for the purpose of resting, but died shortly after stopping. The deceased had been here but a short time, and was in the employ of Messrs. Hart & Bailey. He leaves a wife and three children, living near the Workshops on the N. C. R. R., where he had previously worked; he was an industrious and hard working man. Verdict—Death caused by sunstroke.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

☞ The Japanese return home in the Niagara, via the Cape of Good Hope. This is at their own request, as they prefer to go so, rather than by the way of Panama.

☞ The "Benicia Boy" did not come by the Great Eastern. He thought that two such lions as John C. Heenan and the big ship would be too much at a time.

We learn that the Oakdale Cemetery Company have constructed a roadway and bridge across the Creek on Miller Street, or Campbell street continued. This will prove much more convenient for those living North of Market street and owning lots in the Cemetery.

New Flag.

We saw this morning a very handsome flag, got up by Mr. Baldwin, intended for the Onslow Cavalry. It is of rich and heavy blue Silk, with a deep yellow fringe, and bears on one side, in letters of gold, the following inscription:

"ONSLOW CAVALRY,
Presented by the Ladies of Onslow County, July 4th, 1860."

On the opposite side is painted the American Eagle, with shield and the motto: "*Pro Patria.*"

It is altogether a very tasteful affair. "Long may it wave" over the gallant corps for whom it is intended.

Another Cargo.

The Norweigian Brig Sylphiden, from Sunderland, Eng., arrived in port on Saturday evening last, with 244 tons of Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Four days later from Europe.

The steamships Adriatic at New York and the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec, brings news from Liverpool to the 20th ult.

The Baden Conference of the Emperor and various Prince of Germany ended on the 17th ult. The French and Prussian journals desire the peace of Europe. All was quiet in Sicily. Garibaldi was organizing for an effort on the main land. One of the captured Steamers carried the American flag.

For markets see commercial head.

Ratification Meeting.

In pursuance of previous notice a large number of the Democratic party of Mecklenburg county assembled in the Courthouse, on Wednesday night, the 27th instant, to ratify the nominations of John C. Breckinringe, of Kentucky, for the Presidency of the United States, and of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for the Vice Presidency recently made at Baltimore, by the delegates representing the national Democracy of the Southern States, and a portion of the Northern States, when on motion, Col. William Rea, of Providence, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and A. C. Williamson was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting in a few well timed and appropriate remarks, when, at his request, and a general call from the crowd, Capt. John Walker, one of our delegates to the Baltimore convention addressed the meeting at considerable length, portraying in his usual strong style, the unfairness with which the friends of Mr. Douglas conducted the proceedings at Baltimore which resulted in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, for the Presidency, by his Northern friends, and the withdrawal from the convention of those National Democrats, who afterwards nominated the candidates whose nominations this meeting came together to endorse.

At the conclusion of Capt. Walker's able and interesting speech

The following resolutions were offered by Jno. E. Brown, Esq., accompanied with a few pertinent remarks, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by the large majority of delegates of North Carolina, in the convention lately held in Baltimore.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and ratify the nominations of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as Democratic candidate for President, and Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President, and that we will give them our hearty and undivided support.

Mr. Yates being called upon heartily endorsed the nominations made by Southern, and a portion of the Northern delegates at Baltimore.

Stephen W. Davis, Esq., being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in favor of the nominations, in clear and forcible language.

Mr. Britton endorsed the nominations in a few words.

Dr. Jno. M. Strong spoke forcibly and favorably of the nominations.

David Rea, Esq., addressed the meeting in some enthusiastic remarks in favor of the nominations.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM REA, Chairman.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

A NEGRO KIDNAPPED AT WASHINGTON, OHIO.—*Washington, Ohio*, June 27.—An excitement was created here this morning by the kidnapping of a negro named John Marshall, by three men who arrived in the midnight train from Cincinnati. They took Marshall away in the 6 o'clock train, and started, it is supposed, for Cincinnati, without bringing him before the town authorities.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson and Constable Blackmore started in hot pursuit of the kidnappers, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Marshall has stated that he was a free man, though once a slave.

FROM HAVANA.—*New York*, June 28.—The steamer Granada, from Havana, has arrived.

Sugar closed with more activity, and holders asked a fraction more. Stock 360,000 boxes. Molasses was dull. Exchanges were nominal. Freights were advancing and vessels were scarce.

For the Journal.

Sampson County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of Sampson county held a Convention in the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday the 23d inst., to nominate candidates to represent them in the next State Legislature.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, William C. Draughorn Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. C. Johnson and G. W. Robinson, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Convention being ready for business, a letter from A. A. McKay, Esq., declining a re-nomination was read, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—

As I have taken occasion heretofore to inform some of you privately, that circumstances beyond my control prevents me from becoming a candidate for the Senate at your next election, (however much I might desire so to do,) I again take this occasion to reiterate the same.

I trust my friends know me well enough to appreciate my motives in declining to permit my name to go before the Convention. Suffice it to say, that reasons of a nature so strong compel me to forego the wishes of my constituents, (who two years ago gave me so flattering a demonstration at the ballot box,) that it is beyond my power to consent again to become a candidate. These reasons are purely personal, and are known to many of you already.

But in declining to permit my name to be brought before the Convention, I have abated none of my zeal for our success. Your cause is my cause, and where the fight waxes warmest, there will my voice and influence be brought to bear for the nominees of this Convention. I can not but recall the many pleasant incidents of the last campaign in which my friends and fellow democrats struggled manfully for the success of the party and its nominees, nor can I ever cease to be grateful to my friends who battled nobly for our common cause. These things will be treasured among the bright recollections of the past, and I shall ever feel proud of that distinguished honor which you, unasked, conferred upon me. Of my friends I can only ask the same unwavering support for my successor, which they so freely gave to me.

By united harmonious action we can achieve a glorious victory, and thereby punish those who would for their own aggrandizement and selfish purposes destroy the organization of our party upon which so much of weal or woe depends.

Make your nominations, and when thus made, go heart in hand to the contest, and thereby secure their election. And when once a man is appointed as your standard bearer, be to him firm, faithful and true, feeling that his cause is your cause, and the cause of our common country. Trusting that your action may be harmonious, and that a glorious triumph may yet await us in the coming campaigns, State and National.

With sentiments of high regard, I am your ob't serv't,
ALLMAND A. McKOY.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the nomination of Dr. C. T. Murphy for the Senate, and L. M. White and Nehemiah Faison for the Commons.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, John L. Boykin, Owen Herring, Joseph Herring, and Hardy Herring were appointed to draw up resolutions for the action of the Convention.

After a short absence the committee, through their chairman, Thomas Bunting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the delegates of the people of Sampson county, assembled in convention for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly of the State, and for the further purpose of promoting the cause and general welfare of our common country, by the advancement of the principles of the national Democratic party, do *Resolve*,

1st. That our confidence in the principles of said party, as set forth in the resolutions adopted by the late State Convention, remains steadfast and unshaken.

2d. That the General Government of the United States was instituted and adopted by the several States composing the same, as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which had been delegated by the Constitution, for their mutual protection and prosperity; and that, in the fulfilment of the high and sacred trust thus imposed, this General Government is, in honor bound, so to exercise its powers as to give increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the South; and that it is the solemn duty of this Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union, to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of the South; or to weaken, or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

3d. That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government; but that taxes imposed on one section of the State, for the sole benefit of another, are equally inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution and with justice and right. That we are incapable of discovering the beneficial effects which could originate from the adoption of the "Ad Valorem" system of taxation, as proposed by the Opposition or Know Nothing party, since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be to oppress the poor, injure the rich, and diminish the industry of the people.

4th. That our confidence in the firmness and integrity of the North Carolina delegation in the Charlestion Convention is undiminished; that their hearty and unanimous efforts to prevent discord and strife in said Convention, furnish the strongest evidence that they are national and just in their views and purposes, and we hereby tender them our warmest acknowledgment for the patriotic course pursued by them in said Convention.

5th. That the statesmanlike demeanor of our present worthy Representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, meets with our unqualified approbation, and we have reason to be proud of the exalted position he now occupies in our national legislature.

6th. That we hail with joy, the re-nomination of our present able and efficient Executive, the Hon John W. Ellis, as our standard-bearer in the ensuing Gubernatorial contest; that the policy pursued by him during his administration, demands the most hearty approval of every section of the State; and we do hereby pledge him our most strenuous efforts to secure his triumphant re-election.

7th. That, having entire confidence in the patriotism and well-meaning of this Convention, we do hereby pledge to its nominees our most enthusiastic support, and will use every honorable means in our power to secure their election.

During the absence of the committee A. A. McKay was called upon, and entertained the meeting for half an hour with a patriotic, eloquent and argumentative address.

The Convention then adjourned.

WM. C. DRAUGHORN, Chm'n.

A. C. JOHNSON, G. W. ROBINSON, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

WASHINGTON, TEXAS, June 23d, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Secluding myself from the society of the "fair ones" this warm night, for the first time in a few weeks, I have repaired to my room, and finding no amusement here save the re-perusal of books, old newspapers and novels, and thinking this rather poor amusement to pass off the very warm and dull night, so I concluded that I would spend a few minutes of the night in writing you a short letter, thinking that you might like to hear from this portion of Texas.

We are, and have been, suffering for rain in the whole of this State nearly all this year. We have not had any rain in this county and the adjoining ones since the 17th and 18th of April, except one little sprinkle, and that not enough to settle the dust. The farmers have given up their corn crops in despair, and they say if it does not rain soon they will not make any cotton worth gathering. Those who planted early will make about half corn enough for their own consumption; but those who were so unfortunate as not to plant until late in the Spring will not make the seed they planted. Several have commenced cutting down their corn, and are stowing it away for their stock the coming winter.

It is really a dreary looking prospect to ride out in the country and look over the parched up corn, and the weakly looking cotton as it stands almost ready to fall prostrate to the earth. Yes, I say it does look dreary to behold the disasters which this long drought has done for the farmers as well as the other citizens of Texas, and those who may visit it with a view of settling; and not only the crops are in this condition, but the vegetation is all dead, the stock is all starving for the want of food and drink—the ravines, creeks, rivers, wells and cisterns have nearly all gone dry, and it is almost impossible for persons, as well as stock, to get water to quench their thirst. We cannot possibly survive the drouth two months longer, unless we have refreshing showers, which will bring forth vegetation and give drink to the thirsty. You cannot imagine what a change has been cast over the face of Texas within the last three months. In the spring I spent a few weeks with some of my country relatives, and while there rode over several large prairies and fields, and never was I more delighted than then, to see everything looking so beautiful and lovely, and see the little birds flying from bush to tree, and hear them singing their lovely melodies, which caused me to think that everything seem to say, Welcome sweet spring, we have long awaited for your coming. The green grass looked beautiful as it waved to and fro, and the cattle, horses, and sheep seemed glad to say we are glad that dreary winter has gone, and that spring has come and brought us such nice forage—but now what a change. I took a short ride the other evening after the sun had hid himself in a far distant cloud, and lo! to my great surprise, the farmers had left their fields, the stock had left the prairies, the birds and insects had gone to the wood, and the grass which looked so beautifully in the spring, had all been cut down by the hot parching sun, and lay dead, dead, upon the earth to rise no more.

This is enough to dishearten any one, and will doubtless cause many a poor starving creature to lament over their folly in leaving a well watered country and come to this. This is my second summer in Texas, and I think will be my last, for I am almost a "Baptist," for I believe in *water—water*. I must say that Texas is a beautiful country if it was not for the droughts in the summer seasons. Spring and fall are delightful, and the summer would be if we could only get occasionally a refreshing shower to cool the air and settle the dust.—We have very pleasant winds nearly all the year, and especially the nights are always very pleasant; one can enjoy a good night's sleep and feel refreshed, for the breeze blows the whole night; this is not the case in Carolina, where the nights are generally very sultry and exceedingly warm. Hard times in Texas, and I fear worse coming. Corn is worth about $1 60 per bushel; Flour $9 to $12, &c. There is no corn for sale in this portion of Texas now—there might have been any quantity if the farmers would only turn their attention to raising it, but all they think of is cotton, cotton, cotton. Last year was a fine year for farmers, and if they had planted corn enough they might have made sufficient to have supplied five other States as large as Texas, but they preferred cotton.

I had the pleasure of shaking Gov. Sam Houston's hand last Tuesday, as he passed through our town from one of the neighboring villages, on his way to the city of Austin. The old Governor is in fine health and looks very pleasing and social, but I do not think he looks enough so to obtain a seat in the "arm chair" in the "big white house" as Mr. President of these U. S.—Several, or nearly two-thirds of the Texans think that he is the man, but I think differently. I heard yesterday that he had the nomination at the Baltimore Convention, but I do not know the facts.

Well, as 'tis getting late, and sleep is drawing my eyes to a close, I will draw my letter to a close also, by wishing you both much success in business, also good health, prosperity in all your undertakings, and a wide circulation of your valuable Journal. I think I shall have the pleasure of meeting you in Wilmington this fall, as I return to sweet old North Carolina.

Yours respectfully, M.

SCHOONER ABANDONED.—The schooner Virginia Laverty, of Elizabeth City, N. C., captain Hobbs, from Carribbean sea, laden with guano for Baltimore, consigned to A. B. Morton & Sons, has been totally lost. She put into Key West on the 6th instant for water, and sailed again on the 9th. On the 14th, in the gulf stream, during a heavy squall and high sea, the vessel sailing heavily, she sprung aleak. One pump was kept constantly going, and the captain bore up for Wilmington, N. C., but on the 15th, the vessel still rolling heavily, her rail under, and her deck full of water, and finding both pumps unable to keep her free, there being four feet water in her hold, hoisted signal of distress, there being several vessels in sight at the time. A brig ran down to her, which proved to be the O'Brien, of Machiasport, and several of the crew went on board of the brig for assistance, but before any could be given her, the schooner went down. The captain and remainder of the crew took to the schooner's boat and reached the brig, and all were safely landed at Hatteras Inlet on the 18th. The vessel, cargo and freight were all insured in offices out of this city.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived at New York with the California mails of the 5th inst. and $1,500,000 in treasure.

There was a skirmish on the 2d between three hundred of Col. Hays' men and five hundred Indians at Pyramid Lake. After a running fight of two or three hours, the Indians were defeated with a loss of twenty-five men. Capt. Story was mortally wounded, and two volunteers were killed and four wounded. Major Ormsby's body was found on a former battle field, with twenty-five other bodies.

THE NEW COMET.—The new comet, which has recently appeared, was noticed last week from the Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. Prof. G. P. Bond says: "The present comet promises well; its nucleus is as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude; well concentrated, and has appended to it a narrow tail, but little curved, and rising vertically from the horizon, like a faint streamer of the Aurora. Astronomers will wait with interest for the determination of the elements of this comet. Three nights' observations will be needed before its future path and appearance can be predicted."

TO PURIFY A SINK.—In hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent sinks becoming foul, unless some chemical preparation is used. One pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, poured over a sink three or four times, will completely destroy the offensive odor. As a disinfecting agent, to scatter around premises affected with any unpleasant odor, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts dry ground plaster of Paris to one part fine charcoal, by weight. All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be effectually purified from offensive smells, by rinsing them with charcoal powder after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and soap.

LATE FROM HAVANA, &c.—*New Orleans, June 30.* — he steamship Philadelphia, from Havana on the 26th, arrived last night. The general news is unimportant. The health of Havana was excellent.

The United States war-steamer Pocahontas sails for Vera Cruz to-day, taking the latest mails and important despatches from Washington which were received this morning.

OLD ABE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—The following story of the first and last military exploit of Abe Lincoln is told by the Toledo Times:

At the time of the Black Hawk war "Abe" enlisted. The company mustered 80 mounted men. They started off in fine spirits to engage in the deadly fray.—Arriving at a point on the prairies about 200 miles from the Indian lines, the party bivouacked for the night, picketed their horses, and slept on their arms. The method of picketing the horses was that in common use—fastening a huge rope some 80 feet in length to a stake firmly planted, and then using smaller lines of considerable length, one end attached to the animal's neck, and the other to the main rope. During the night the sentinel imagined he saw the Indians, and immediately discharged his old fusee. The camp was aroused in an instant, and each sprang to his saddle. "Old Abe" shot out in the darkness on his charger like lightning, until the ropes "hove taut," when over he went, horse and himself, headlong. Thinking himself caught in an Indian ambush, he gathered up, mounted, and putting spurs to his horse, took the opposite shute, but soon brought up as before, horse and rider tumbling headlong. "Old Abe" got up, thinking he was surrounded, and shouted, "Gentlemen Indians, I surrender without a word but have not a word to offer. All I want is quarter."

During the conflagration at Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.
Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

From the Family Pictorial, New York, August, 1859.

THE ART OF SAVING.—Benjamin Franklin, in his writings tells us that "Poor Richard" declared "an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure," and the dear, good old man was right. He, Poor Richard, would insist upon mending everything as soon as it was broken, and thereby saved much trouble and loss from *enlargement* of the injury. One day, a witty woman said to a venerable Quaker, noted for his strenuous adherence to the principles of "Poor Richard."

"You are always for mending and patching, and yet in spite of your doctrine, that "a stich in time saves nine," I'll lay you something pretty, that a rent or a hole will wear *twice* as long as a patch."

"Even so, my good dame," replied the Quaker, "but garments with patches will wear *thrice* as long as with rents or holes."

What would Poor Richard or Benjamin Franklin have said if *Spalding's Prepared Glue* had been in existence during their time? It is certainly the greatest *economiser* ever introduced to the public, and its remarkable *tenacity* makes it a reliable method of *saving*. If you have a broken looking-glass, bedstead, table, chair, basket, moulding, or in fact any article of ornament or of use that glue would adhere to at all, this new preparation will *rejoin* the broken parts firmly, forever. It is contained in neat little bottles, free from smell, and *always* ready for immediate use.—Among all the thousands of families who take the *Pictorial*, there is not a single one who does not at this moment stand in need of a bottle of *Spalding's Prepared Glue.*

The National Executive Committee of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket is as follows: Isaac J. Stevens, of Oregon; George W. Hughes, of Maryland; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Wm. Flinn, James G. Berret, Walter Lenox, George W. Riggs, of Washington, D. C.; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Thomson, of New Jersey; Augustus Schell, of New York; A. B. Meek, of Alabama; J. D. Bright, of Indiana, and Robert Johnson, of Arkansas. Mr. W. Cluskey has been appointed Secretary.

Hon. J. R. Barrett at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Hon. J R. Barrett was enthusiastically received by the democracy at the ferry landing this evening. A large crowd was in attendance and a salute of ninety-two guns was fired in honor of the vote in Congress in favor of his retaining the seat claimed by Mr. Blair.

NEURALGIA.—A correspondent of an exchange paper says he has tried the receipt for horse-radish to the face for neuralgia as well as tooth-ache. As the neuralgia and the tooth-ache are both nervous diseases, he thought the remedy for the one would be likely to give relief to the other; so he made the application of horse-radish, bruised, applied to the side of the body where the disease was seated, and it gave almost instant relief to the severe attack of neuralgia. Since then he has applied it several times and with the same gratifying result.

From the Charleston Courier.

Presidential Prognostications.

A friend who has been remarkably accurate and successful in his estimates and speculations in advance of the three last Presidential elections, communicates for the *Courier* the following estimates as to the pending contest:

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have rarely been disappointed in our predictions and calculations made within the past sixteen years, during the several canvasses for President and Vice President of the United States, as to the general result of the election and votes of States. We will venture now to predict the election of Breckinridge and Lane by the Electoral College, without going into the House of Representatives, as is generally believed must be done, in order to arrive at a result.

For Breckinridge we give the following States:

	Votes.		Votes.
New Jersey	7	Louisiana	6
Pennsylvania	27	Mississippi	7
Delaware	3	Texas	4
Maryland	8	Arkansas	4
Virginia	15	Tennessee	12
North Carolina	10	Kentucky	12
South Carolina	8	California	4
Georgia	10	Oregon	3
Florida	3		152
Alabama	9		

For Douglas, the following States:

Missouri	9	Michigan	6
Indiana	13	Wisconsin	5
			33

For Lincoln, the following States:

Maine	8	Illinois	11
New Hampshire	5	Iowa	4
Vermont	5	Minnesota	4
Massachusetts	13		118
Rhode Island	4		
Connecticut	6		
New York	35	Total	303
Ohio	23	Necessary to a choice	152

We are aware that two of the Northwestern and two of the New England States which we have given to Lincoln, are now claimed as likely to go Democratic, viz: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois and Iowa; but admitting they have Democratic majorities, the contest between Douglas and Breckinridge will give those States to Lincoln.

The nature of the contest now going on, and which threatens the very existence of the Union and the permanency of our institutions, precludes the probability of any State throwing away its vote upon Bell and Everett.

It is not unlikely that Douglas will withdraw from the contest—indeed we think it very probable—but this will not add much to the vote for Breckinridge; Missouri, in our opinion, being the only one of the four States conceded to Douglas that is likely to go for Breckinridge. The Squatter Democrats of the other three States being too much embittered against the seceding States, for their opposition to Douglas, to admit of their voting for his rival, Breckinridge. In fact we believe at this moment, that the Douglasites of the North would prefer the election of Lincoln to that of Breckinridge. CHARLESTON.

A Card.

HERTFORD, June 23d, 1860.

My attention having been called to what apparently is an editorial in the E. City *State* of Saturday, 16th June—I say what is apparently an editorial, because of its authorship being somewhat in mystery—and having also heard that John Pool denounces the letter to Mr. Johnson, in relation to his course while a candidate in 1856, as false, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself to send for publication the following certificates. I did not expect anything better from Pool, because of his known character for *trickery and subterfuge.*

* * * * *

As to Pool, he and I can settle our matter very shortly, and my friends will have no fear of the result. If he is not the author, I have ample testimony to satisfy me he paid 30 pieces of silver for its insertion.

I can get a hat full of certificates to the same effect as those I herewith submit, but these will fasten upon some one the *infamous falsehood.* It will be perceived that the certificates are to the facts of my letter. I did not desire anything more, and the personal statement of Mr. Perry was objected to by me. He represented this county in 1834-'5 in the Legislature, and is, as well as the others, of irreproachable character, of independent means and is in no wise related to me. Jos. F. Newby is the brother of the representative from this county. I have other certificates in my possession.

J. PARKER JORDAN.

I have seen an attack made upon J. P. Jordan in the "E. City *State*" of the 15th June, which by implication attempts to deny the statement of Mr. Jordan in his letter to Mr. Johnson.

I feel it a duty I owe Mr. Jordan to state, that I have read the letter of his to Johnson, and I endorse every word of that letter, and it is useless for Pool to deny the facts stated. Mr. Pool in my presence declared time and again, he would not if selected vote for any Western measure requiring an appropriation of public money, denounced Mr. Jordanin unmeasured terms for so doing and held him up to ridicule. I was the democratic candidate that year for this county, and Mr. Pool inquired of me if I endorsed Mr. Jordan's votes. I heard all the speeches made in this county but one and this was Mr. Pool's position in each one. I also distinctly remember that he intimated once Mr. Jordan voted for these measures to obtain a Judgeship. Mr. Jordan replied to that that no man suspected another untill he himself had crossed that line which seperates honesty from dishonesty, and I am sure Mr. Pool never alluded to the subject again in my presence.

With regard to Mr. Jordan's position in society, I shall add, upon my own responsibility, that I have known Mr. Jordan from boyhood; he has made his way up to distinction, spite of opposition, is above suspicion and stands above the mean attempts of the pups of party to injure him. JOSIAH PERRY.

Mr. Jordan called upon us to give our recollection of Pool's course in the canvass with Jordan in 1856.

We cheerfully certify that we heard Mr. Pool and Mr. Jordan upon several occasions. And we know the burden of Mr. Pool' speeches was to denounce Mr. Jordan for the Western Rail Road votes; and for Allegheny County. Mr. Pool was very bitter and pledged himself to vote against all such measures, if elected.

We were both then Old Line Whigs, and voted for Mr. Pool then, and stood by him, and B. J. Shannonhouse further says that I am still an old line Whig.

B. J. SHANNONHOUSE,
JOS. F. NEWBY.

I hereby certify that I heard Pool and Jordan at Newby's Bridge in 1856, in the discussion as candidates of their respective parties, and I know Mr. Pool denounced Mr. Jordan for his Western Rail Road votes in unmeasured terms; and declared he would not have voted for any of the measures West Mr. Jordan voted for; and if elected pledged himself to oppose every Rail Road West, with an appropriation of public money, and any attempt to make a new county.

H. H. SMALL.

J. P. Jordan having called upon me to state what Mr. Pool's position was when he and Pool were the candidates of their respective parties for a seat in the Senate for this State in 1856.

I hereby certify that I heard the discussion between Jordan and Pool, at several places in the County of Perquimans, and I distintly recollect the position Mr. Pool occupied in relation to the Rail Road West. And know that upon each occasion Mr. Pool declared himself opposed to the Western Rail Roads, and denounced Mr. Jordan in unmeasured terms for his votes, for Allegany County—the million of dollars for the Central Road, also by votes for the Western extension and Wilmington and Rutherford Road. The State in this instance merely endorsing the bonds, and Mr. Pool went further, and said, if elected, he would not vote for any of these measures with an appropriation, and would not have voted for them if he had been in the Legislature when Mr. Jordan was.

Mr. Jordan justified his votes, and said if he had to vote over again, he would vote as he had done.

A. J. OWNLEY.

Later from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH'S MO., June 28.—The Pike's Peak express arrived last evening, with $11,353 in gold dust, and dates to June 21st.

The reported death of Little Fawn, the chief of the Arrapahoes, in the recent battle with the Utes, proves to be false. His brother was severely wounded. The Arrapahoes lost five killed and thirty-two wounded.—They captured four Utes children and sixty-three ponies. The loss of the Utes was not known.

The latest advices from the Arkansas state that crowds are rushing into the California gulch mines, and realizing $15 to $20 per day to the man.

Many emigrants are going to the California gulch mines, and finding that they cannot obtain claims there without a large amount of ready money, leave, cursing the country. The weather is extremely warm and dry.

The Missouri river is very high and still rising.

A MONSTER CITY.—The city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is said to be, without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 inhabitants.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT HER DOCK.

NEW YORK, June 29th, 1860.

The steamship Great Eastern crossed the bar at half past three o'clock, P. M., yesterday, and arrived at her dock at five o'clock the same evening, amidst the greatest excitement. The Great Eastern was out at sea ten days and 22 hours from the Needles to Sandy Hook bar. She brings forty-two passengers. She sailed three thousand two hundred and twenty miles without her engines being stopped. Everything worked admirably.—Her greatest speed was fourteen and a half knots per hour. One day she made three hundred and thirty-three miles.

The Japanese go on board of the Niagara to-day, and will probably sail to-morrow for Liverpool.

U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 28th, 1860.

The Senate has rejected the Treaty with Spain for the settlement of claims, and the Mexican Treaty has failed being ratified. It is understood the Senate will adjourn to-day.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 29th, 1860.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Previous to adjournment, the appointment of Col. Johnson, as Quarter Master General, was confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d, 1860.

The Executive Democratic Committee is taking steps to unite the electoral vote in each State, on one or the other of the Presidential tickets.

LATER FROM

Mr. Shober, and the "Dirty Lousy Foreigner."

Mr. Frank E. Shober, one of the Know Nothing candidates for the Legislature in Rowan county, in his speech here on Saturday last, thought proper to denounce the naturalized citizens of the United States, and the emigrant who comes here to find a home, as "Dirty Lousy Foreigners." The exact expression he used was this:—He asked who was to get the benefit of the Homestead bill, proposed by Andrew Johnston, of Tennessee? and he answered—the "Dirty Lousy Foreigner!" Mr. Shober did this without the slightest provocation, for the foreigner had not been named by a soul during the debate up to that moment. We submit to all decent men, without regard to party, whether they can approve of such a wholesale, unprovoked, infamous denunciation.—We submit to the descendants of foreigners (except Mr. Shober) whether *they* can reconcile this filthy vilification, with that dignity and decency which ought to characterize any gentleman, and particularly one who seeks their suffrages, to elevate him to the place which ought to be occupied by a statesman and a philanthropist?—We appeal to the common decency of the country to say, if Mr. Shober has not outraged it? And we ask our naturalized fellow-citizens if any one of them can so far forget what is due to even an ordinary amount of self-respect as even to countenance the man who would offer them such an indignity. *It is an indignity which Mr. Shober dare not offer to an individual.*

This chaste, decent, gentlemanly fling of Mr. Shober was hailed by the Know Nothings who were present with enthusiastic applause. That did not amount to much. They had been taught to denounce every foreign-born citizen as a *pauper or criminal* long ago, and we were not surprised to hear them cheer when "Dirty, Lousy Foreigner" was added to the list of epithets.

We leave this matter in the hands of the voters of the State, but particularly of Rowan, and ask them what they think of it?—*Salisbury Banner.*

The Democratic Candidates.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

The Democratic nominee for President, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of January, 1821, and is, consequently, now in his fortieth year. He was educated at Centre College, Kentucky, spent a few months at Princeton, New Jersey, studied law at the Transylvania University, in his native State, and was admitted to the bar at Lexington.

Soon after his admission to the bar he emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, but he subsequently returned to Lexington, where he has since resided, and where he has attained success and renown in the practice of his profession.

During the war with Mexico he served as Major of the third regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and distinguished himself, while in that city, as the counsel of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, during the famous Court Martial.

Shortly after his return from Mexico he was elected to the State Legislature, and was elected in 1851 a Representative to Congress from the Ashland District serving from 1851 to 1855. This is Mr. Clay's old Whig District, and Mr. Breckinridge was the first Democrat that ever represented it in Congress, in the first contest beating Gen. Leslie Coombs, Mr. Clay's old friend and associate, and subsequently Governor Robert Letcher, in both instanstances overcoming tremendous odds.

One of Mr. Breckinridge's first public performances was the delivery of a eulogy on Henry Clay, soon after his decease, although he differed politically from that distinguished statesman.

President Pierce offered the mission to Spain to Mr. Breckinridge, previous to the appointment of Mr. Soule, but from private reasons it was declined.

In 1856 he was nominated for the Vice Presidency at Cincinnati, on the ticket with James Buchanan, and was elected, the ticket carrying every Southern State but Maryland. He is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and though the youngest officer who has ever held that position, he has presided over the U. S. Senate with dignity and impartiality, and has won the respect and esteem of every member of that body.

He will be elected President of the United States in November next.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

The Democratic nominee for Vice President, was born in North Carolina on the 14th of December, 1801, and is now in his 59th year.

At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a mercantile house in the State of Indiana, and in his 21st year, was chosen a member of the Indiana legislature, serving in that capacity, with occasional intervals until 1846.

He was in the war with Mexico, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Buena Vista, and elsewhere, and was appointed by President Polk, in consideration of his eminent services, a Brigadier-General.

In 1849 he was, without solicitation on his part, appointed Governor of the territory of Oregon, and organized the government.

In 1851 he was elected delegate to Congress from that territory, which office he held until its admission as a State, in 1859, when he became one of its first U. S. Senators. He occupies a prominent position in the Senate, and before the country, and will be the next Democratic Vice President of the United States.

From the Minden (La.) Advertiser.

Texas.

The editor of the Herald & Gazette, published at Jefferson, Smith county, Texas, after expatiating upon the many resources of Texas, makes the following appeal to the North Carolinians and Tennesseeans:

"Tell us, ye herring-fed North Carolinians and bean-stickers of Tennessee, why do you practice such an outrage upon yourselves and your two-headed offspring, as to remain on your native red, and poverty-stricken hills, digging and scratching and sweating for nubbins and beans, while a land like this in view—with homes broad, fertile and happy enough for every mother's son of you, waiting and inviting you to come. Hitch the old mare to the cart, gather up the hound pups, box up two pullets and the old rooster, and come along then."

Now, we happen to be a native of North Carolina, and plead guilty to the charge of "poverty-stricken hills" —"the scratching and sweating for nubbins"—but at the same time do not like to hear invidious comparisons made. We traveled through Texas during the summer of 1857, and never in our lives saw half the poverty and suffering in North Carolina that we saw in Texas during a short stay of seven or eight weeks. We have a very vivid recollection of having to travel a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles without being able to purchase one single grain of corn for our horses, this, too, through the country from Lagrange over the Colorado river, due east; and this, the editor of the *Herald & Gazette* knows, is no sparsely settled portion of that much lauded State.

We advise our cotemporary to make some arrangements for feeding those poor deluded victims that he has already decoyed off to Texas, before getting others to go out to suffer. Mr. *Herald & Gazette*, remember that he who provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel, and worse it certainly must be, while you have hundreds and thousand in your household who are really sufferers, you invite others who have peace and plenty at home, to come and join you! You are acting upon the adage that misery loves company. We hope after this to hear no more appeals to the "herring-fed North Carolinians," or the "bean-sticking Tennesseans."

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—Only twenty years ago last November, Louis Napoleon left the St. Charles Hotel without paying his board bill. In the New Orleans Bee of November 20th, 1839, appeared the following account of the "noble Count's" departure from that city:

Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, whose arrival in this city was announced in several of the papers, has left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reason. He was yesterday morning informed by the proprietors at the St. Charles Hotel, that it was customary for gentlemen traveling without baggage, (the count was splendidly provided in that way for a man of his titular dimensions,) to pay for their board in advance, whereupon the following dialogue transpired:

Count—"My *name* is sufficient guarantee for my bill."

Publican—"Your name, Count, is a very good name but won't buy marketing."

Count—"Make out my bill."

Publican—"It shall be done."

The clerk thereupon presented the bill, made out in the name of Count L. N. Bonaparte.

"My name," said the Count, "is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—I wish it so stated in full in the account."

A second bill was made out and the entire name written out in fair legible letters.

"My name is Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince of Segoria, Kamschatka, and other dependencies —say so in the bill," responded the sprig of nobility.

"I will not make out a third bill," said the clerk.

"Then I'll be d—d if I pay it!" said his Excellency, and forthwith absquatulated.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson in the Binghamton (N. Y.) Democrat, declares himself for Breckinridge and Lane. "The majority of the New York delegation," he says, "held the balance of power in the National Convention, under the unit rule, and could have saved and united the party they have so wantonly and wickedly divided and destroyed. The responsibility is on them, and the shame is theirs. They will be held to accountability which we believe will not be wholly lost on them, and which will furnish a wholesome lesson to political jobbers and managers generally."

From the New York Day Book.

Mr. Douglas' Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. Douglas, true to his recent course of misrepresenting public men and events, has in his letter of acceptance given renewed evidence of this unfortunate habit. We give the following paragraph as a specimen. He says:

Upon looking into the proceedings of the Convention, also, I find that the nomination was made with great unanimity in the presence and *with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and in exact accordance with the long established usages of the party*, my inflexible purpose not to be a candidate, nor accept the nomination under any contingency, except as the regular nominee of the national Democratic party, and in that case only upon the condition that *the usages* as well as the principles of the party should be strictly adhered to, has been proclaimed for a long time, and become well known to the country. These conditions having all been complied with by the free and voluntary action of the Democratic masses, and their faithful representatives, without *any agency, interference or procurement on my part*, I feel bound in honor and duty to accept the nomination.

Now, there were but 193½ votes cast on the last ballot, of which Mr. Douglas received 181½. Suppose that the whole 193½ concurred in Mr. Douglas' nomination—which is not the case—yet what becomes of his assertion that two-thirds of the whole number of delegates assented to his nomination, or of "the great unanimity" of which he speaks, when a majority of the delegates of more than half the States had withdrawn from the Convention! It is quite unpardonable for a public man to indulge in such bold assertions. Furthermore, he tells us that his nomination was secured "in exact accordance with the long established rules of the party." The rules and usages of the party always have been, that the regular delegations from a State, elected in pursuance of a call of the State Democratic Committee, should be received. But how was it in the case of Alabama? Why, just the reverse. The acknowledged Democracy of Alabama were denied admittance, and a delegation, elected by a mass meeting, called together of all parties, were allowed seats in a Democratic Convention. And this delegation was headed by Mr. L. E. Parsons, a man who has never to this day *voted the Democratic ticket, even for a Constable!* This was well known, and not even attempted to be denied. Is this according to Democratic usage, Mr. Douglas? Why, then, insult the intelligence of the public with such a statement?

We might go on and show a multitude of departures from Democratic usage by the Douglas Convention.—The admission of Pierre Soule, a man fresh from the Know-Nothing party, and elected by a so-called Democratic club, in New Orleans, the expulsion of Mr. Hallet, of Mass., for the sole and only crime of not being a Douglas man—these, and many more instances which might be given, prove most conclusively that the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was an irregular, unauthorized body of men, and their action was entirely without binding force. When it went contrary to Democratic usage, it was no longer a Democratic Convention, and when a majority of States had left the hall, it was simply a sectional gathering, and the President, Gen. Cushing, very properly refused to have anything more to do with such an anarchial body. Mr. Douglas has materially weakened his already desperate fortunes by this unprecedented letter.

The remainder of it is not important. It is the same old story of "non-intervention," now almost worn threadbare, but which, like everything that Mr. D touches, he does not fairly state. The doctrine of non-intervention is just the opposite of the Wilmot Proviso, and everybody, North and South, is still in favor of it. But non-intervention never meant, as Mr. Douglas claims, that property should not be protected. It never meant that government should abdicate its duties and leave the property of citizens in the federal Territories to the mercies of a mob. It simply meant that Congress should not undertake, by legislation, to determine the future institutions of a Territory, but protecting all alike, leave that question to be determined by the people when they first meet together in a sovereign capacity. This is real popular sovereignty—this is true non-intervention.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

Cheering Prospects.

The tone of the Opposition newspapers in regard to nomination of two tickets at Baltimore is such that the portion of the public who allow themselves to be influenced by impressions gathered in that quarter will, perhaps, be surprised by the declaration that the candidacy of Mr. Douglas is likely to result in an actual advantage to Breckinridge and Lane, and may indirectly be the very means of their election! But the declaration (says the Washington Constitution) ought not really to be the cause of any surprise, since it is very obvious how, in the great State of Pennsylvania, for instance, the candidacy of Mr. Douglas will help Mr. Breckinridge by drawing off for a third candidate votes which would otherwise be cast for Lincoln.

It is a mistake to suppose that the strength of Mr. Douglas as a candidate is to come in all cases from the Democratic ranks. A prominent Douglas journal at the North, now before our eyes, estimates that in Pennsylvania he "will draw thousands of votes from the Opposition ranks." Doubtless he will obtain the largest part of his support, in fact, from men who, if Douglas were not in the field, would vote the Black Republican ticket. Douglas thus competes with Lincoln for the Black Republican vote, and hence there is good reason to calculate that the old "Keystone" will cast her electoral vote for John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane! The prospect of this glorious result must be obvious to every observer, and its cheering effect upon the hopes of the National Democracy will rouse them to herculean exertions in behalf of their candidates.

There can be no dispute about the fact that the gallant Breckinridge and the veteran Lane are the favorites of the Pennsylvania Democracy. They will make up from personal admirers and from the conservative men of the State all the Democratic votes which will be thrown away on Judge Douglas. The bare statement of the prospect will be sufficient to satisfy every reflecting mind that we have the right to anticipate it, and to exult in the probable election of the National Democratic nominees by the direct vote of the people!

The Douglas men will not themselves deny that they rely on votes drawn away from Lincoln. They have all along openly counted on such votes, and boasted of them as an element of their strength, when in fact, as here appears, they will be the very cause of their overthrow. In Pennsylvania, the principal organ of Mr. Douglas is a BLACK REPUBLICAN paper edited by the Clerk of a Black Republican House, and perhaps the largest part by far of his supporters will be men of the same stamp, whose influence and votes would be given to Lincoln were Douglas not in the field. The harder they work for the latter, therefore, and the more Black Republican votes they obtain for him, the easier will be the National Democratic victory!

Let the Democracy go into the canvass for Breckinridge and Lane, then, with a will? Let us arouse the feelings of old Jackson Democracy; and the result will be all that the frieuds of the Union and the Constitution could desire.

READING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The editor of the Edinburg *Witness*, the well known Mr. Bayne, in an article on our country, among some things not very palatable, says:

The Americans are an educated, a religious, a temperate people. If this article has not extended to too great a length already, we should like to have said something about one or two other of their national characteristics. For example they are eminently a reading people. Books are not, as here, the luxuries of the few, but the necessary food of the many. "Already," says Mr. Wm. Chambers, in his lately published work, "Things as they are in America"—one of the most interesting and valuable which has recently issued from the press—"already certain English publishing houses are turning attention to the great and ever extending field of enterprise in the United States, where books, as in the case of newspapers, are not a luxury of the rich, but a necessary part of the household furniture of those depending for subsistence on daily labor." Certainly, in every way, a remarkable fact. But we may afterwards have an opportunity of referring to this and other matters. Meantime, we may say that in all that has been advanced above, we have never been unmindful for a moment of the fact that there is another side of the picture. But our complaint is that it is only "the other side of the picture" that is generally looked at; and it seems to us of very considerable importance in these days that the real greatness of the American nation should be more fully appreciated.

A RIDDLE.—During the last month, a gentleman and his son traveling, stopped over night in our village. The father had just seen his twenty-first birthday and the son had seen his twenty-eighth. Who can explain it? You that know, hold your peace, and let others learn. —*Lawsenville Herald.*

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-tc

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mosart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&32-tf

☞ The Rev. A. Davis will preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. RACHAEL JAMES, at Mount Williams' Church, on Sunday, the 8th day of July next.

June 18th, 1860.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded o again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.
April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landng from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.
DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

July 1,.....Wilmington, Front st. and 5th st.
" 7 and 8,.....Whiteville.
" 14 and 15.....Onslow.
" 21 and 22,.....Smithville.
" 28 and 29,.....Sampson.
August 4 and 5,.....Duplin.
" 11 and 12,.....Bladen.
" 18 and 19,.....Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

This Hair Coloring is one of the singular inventions of modern times, and, in its way deserves a prominent niche in the great storehouse of modern improvements. Every triumph of Art over Nature is curious, and often highly suggestive. When the vessels of the scalp becomes old, and but poorly perform their functions—worn out as it were by the fevers of the brain, generated often by active mental strifes and excitements, nature marks the decay with a growth of gray or white hair. Here Helmstreet's Hair Restorative comes in, and *a few applications restore the* vessels of the scalp to their original health.—*Troy Budget.*

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
June 21st, 1860 246-1m—44-1m

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eow1y.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 21st June, by the Rev. John S. Long, Mr. JAMES C. CROOM, to Miss ELIZABETH A. THORNTON.

At Knoxville, Ga., on the 27th of June, by the Rev. Dr. Rece, of Macon, Dr. ALEXANDER S. ASHE, of this place, to Miss AMARYLLIS P. HALL, of Knoxville.

In Sampson county, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. M. P. Owen, Mr. WILLIAM LOCKAMY, to Miss ELLEN HALL, all of Sampson county.

In Robeson county, on the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. McQueen, Mr. ALFRED ALDERMAN, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY J., daughter of N. Sinclair, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 2d inst., Mrs. MARY M. CLARK, wife of Mr. NEIL CLARK, in the 55th year of her age.

At Haywood, N. C., of typhoid fever, on the 27th of June, Miss PEGGIE SCOTT, daughter of Rob't and Letitia S. Faucett, aged 17 years and 4 months.

In Clinton, on the 24th inst., at the residence of B. R. Hood, Mr. J. M. Outlaw, aged 37 years.

In Wayne county, on the 28th inst., EDGAR PORTER, infant son of J. W. and V. L. Thompson, of Wilmington, N. C., aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.—SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

Jos. H. Flanner vs. James R. Gilmore & Co. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, James R. Gilmore and Frederick Kidder, are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to appear, or judgment final, by default, will be rendered against them.

Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, Clk. S. C.
June 29th, 1860.—253-1t—45-6t. [Pr. adv. $6 50.]

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 16th of July, and close on the 30th of November. Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged to the close. Deductions made only at our option. Board and tuition as heretofore. One half of the tuition payable in advance, and the other at the close of the Session.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
MRS. REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin County, July 2, 1860.—15-4t

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 26th of July, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition in the College Course.....$70 00
Board and Tuition in the Preparatory Course..... 60 00

This Institution has been in successful operation several years. The facilities here for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education are not surpassed by any similar institution in the State. For a Catalogue, apply at the Book store of Mr. George H. Kelley, or address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST.
June 4, 1860. 231-1m—41-2m*

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW HATS FOR MEN—FOR BOYS. Large stock—large stock. Summer Hats, every description. Must be sold. Panama, Leghorn, English Dunstable, Canton Braid, Senett Braid, Manilla and many other styles. The stock is LARGE, and we are selling any and every description of

SUMMER HATS

at the lowest price possible. We have on hand

500 DOZEN,

and are determined to reduce stock. We must sell them; we will sell them. Never a better opportunity to buy STRAW GOODS at your own prices. Call on

MYERS & MOORE,
MYERS & MOORE, MYERS & MOORE,
34 Market street. 34 Market street.
July 3d.

THE LARGEST Stock of Paper Hangings and Decorating Papers in the State, will be sold at a very low price, by
June 27. C. POLVOGT.

PORK—LARD—HAMS—of prime quality, now landing from schr. Sea Bird. For sale by
June 25. BIZZELL & CO.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔		@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 25
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80
New	1 90	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow		@	18
Adamantine		@	26
Sperm		@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java		@	20
Laguayra		@	15
Rio		@	14½
St. Domingo		@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	0	@	00
strict mid'g	00	@	00
good mid'g	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard		@	14
Rope, ℔ lb		@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb		@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Kast	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 25
Superfine	0 00	@	7 00
Fine	0 00	@	6 75
Cross	0 00	@	6 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	60	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	80	@	82½
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.			4½ @ 4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green			5½ @ 6
Dry			7½ @ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 30	@	1 35
N. River	1 10	@	1 15
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.			4½ @ 00
American, ref.			3½ @ 00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede			5½ @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	27
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	2 80
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 3	00	@	4 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 25
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 25
do. No. 3	1 12½	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon			37½ @ 39½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			3½ @ 4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do	80	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams		@	13½
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	11	@	12
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11½	@	11½
Shoulders	9½	@	9½
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	25	@	45
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	00	@	92
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 55
Flour do.	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00	@0 00 4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00 7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3D, 1860.

The drought which has prevailed for a few weeks past has caused the streams to become very low, and in consequence but little produce has reached market from above tide-way since our last review. The Northwest branch of the Cape Fear river is at a very low stage, and it is difficult for any except the lightest draught boats to reach Fayetteville at present; we may, therefore, look for light arrivals of produce by boats until there is a rise in the river. Business here has ruled quiet since our last, and we have no material change to report in prices of the leading articles. We give below a review of the market, which, though meagre, will be found correct:

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Wednesday last the market has ruled quiet, and for virgin we report a decline of 20 cents; other qualities however, remain unchanged, owing mainly to the small quantity coming in, which has tended to keep prices up. At the time of closing our review there is only a light demand, and but few buyers at quotations below. Owing to the low stage of the water courses the receipts have been small, and the sales foot up only 2,760 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday	710.	2 80 a 3 00	$2 60	1 60
Thursday,	398.	2 80	2 60	1 60
Friday	112.	2 80	2 60	1 60
Saturday	300.	2 80	2 60	1 60
Monday	1,240.	2 80	2 60	1 60

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

Plain Facts and Considerations.

We dislike to refer to rumors of any kind, or matters which have not assumed a decidedly public character; but we feel called upon this time to make allusion to some matters which have been so much talked about on the streets that they cannot be regarded as at all private. One of these has reference to the provisions of the second section of the fourth article of the Amended Constitution of North Carolina—at least that portion of such section as says, "No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

This provision assumes importance in view of its operation as an exclusion against citizens of the Hebrew persuasion. We need hardly say here, what we have more than once said before, that we look upon any civil tests or exclusions from office, founded upon religious belief, as opposed to the genius of our institutions. We look upon such tests or exclusions as wrong in principle, and we alone, perhaps, of all the papers of any party in the State took open and decided ground upon this subject two years ago, basing our position upon no mere grounds of expediency, upon no desire to achieve popularity or to gain votes, for the citizens of that persuasion are too few in number to engage the services of the mere interested politician. Our course was dictated by a simple reference to which we conceived to be *right*. Our views are the same now, as they were then. We can see no reason why a citizen who can be made to pay taxes—to serve on juries—to do military service, in fact to bear all the burdens of the State equally with all others, should not be equally capable of holding its offices of trust or profit, should it be the pleasure of the people to bestow such offices upon him. We think such views are in accordance with the true principles of Democracy. We feel assured that they are in accordance with the views of any Democratic representatives who may be sent from this county—of the Democratic Senator and Commoners who *will* be sent this year.

The history of the Democratic party all along, but especially within the last few years, contrasted with that of its opponents, ought to show on which side the weight of feeling in favor of civil and religious liberty is and will be found to exist. We feel justified in saying, that when anything can be done for the promotion of an object of this character—calculated to remove invidious distinctions, our Democratic representatives will not be found wanting. We say, with all personal respect to the worthy gentlemen who come out to oppose the Democratic nominees for the House of Commons in this county, that these Democratic nominees will be found at least as deserving of the confidence of any class or persuasion, anxious for the removal of a religious test, which they feel to be invidious, as their opponents who have been identified with the movements of a late party—one of whose tenets was the application of such religious test or exclusion towards the members of another religious denomination.

We have heard nothing personally from either Mr. Meares or Mr. Poisson in reference to this matter, but presuming that rumor does not misrepresent their position, or the positions asserted for them, we will state that rumor, to the effect that they are held forth to the voters of the Jewish persuasion as the especial advocates of an amendment of the second section of the fourth article of the Amended Constitution of North Carolina. If this rumor be wrong, we will take pleasure in stating so when apprized of the fact.

We trust that rumor does truly represent these gentlemen, for we like to see the spread of liberal views—views already advanced by ourselves, even among those whose tenets so recently advanced would render the boon an idle one to nearly every adult Hebrew in the State, since according to such tenets their foreign birth would be still an absolute bar to their attainment of any civil office of trust or profit.—We must further trust that Messrs. Meares and Poisson will abandon *that* illiberality too. Not that we know of a single man of the Jewish persuasion who wants an office, nor for that matter, a foreigner of any persuasion.

Again, we learn that an effort is made, by whom we know not, to array the mechanics and working-men of the town against the Democratic party. Now, if there be any just reason for this—any tangible grounds of complaint, it is fair that they should be known. Errors cannot be remedied until pointed out—publicity is the thing to sift them; the complaints made, whatever they may be, should be made in such a way that candidates aspiring to represent the people should know their wishes and grievances, so that representatives and constituents may understand each other. Be assured that in all that is practicable and reasonable, the representatives of the popular party—the party of the people—the Democracy, will not be found wanting.

A good deal of talk is made about taxing the salaries of Clerks and the wages of Mechanics. Would it be believed that this clause was introduced into the tax-bill by a prominent member of the opposition party—the party which now brings it as a terrible charge against the Democracy. For our own part, we are free to say that we think this feature of the tax-bill requires essential modification. If not so modified it ought to be struck out. We have said this long since, as a reference to our files will show.

Would our Opposition friends inform the public *how* they expect to get at their proposed amendment of the second section of the fourth article in the Constitution? The resolution of their State platform on the subject of constitutional amendment reads thus:

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

And this, Mr. Pool says, means that the Convention so called shall amend only the second clause of the third section, so as that negroes shall hereafter be taxed *ad valorem*. Mr. Pool says that it means "that and nothing more." How then are our enthusiastic friends to get their amendment before the Convention, if called, since the standard-bearer of their party excludes it and all other amendments save the specific one referred to. The fact is that they would be afraid to introduce this because it might open the way for others. And be it known that the Opposition denounce the Democratic mode of legislative amendment. Fact is that from the force of circumstances the Opposition *party* is pledged against this amendment.

☞ George Payne Rainsford James, (G. P. R.) the prolific novelist, died recently at Venice, of paralysis, aged 59 years.

Mr. James wrote well—the tone of all his novels was pure—he corrupted neither the morals nor the tastes of his readers. If given too much to the cultivation of "two horsemen," they were generally very respectable horsemen, and adepts in the science of equitation. He lived a good many years in Norfolk and Richmond, Va., as British Vice Consul, and was much respected by our neighbors of the Old Dominion, upon whose soil he laid the scene of one of his latest novels, the plot being founded upon the Southampton Massacre.

☞ We notice that the Military Convention which is to assemble at Goldsboro' on the 11th of July, prox., bids fair to be well attended.

☞ Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and *he* could speak knowingly of what committee-room politicians and spouters dispose of so glibly, without really understanding, or caring to understand.

As a soldier on the frontier, as the Governor of an exposed Territory, Governor Stevens knew that the whole force of the United States had been employed to protect property there from the depredations of Indians or other marauders—that when horses, cattle, or other property was stolen, the dragoons followed up the thieves or robbers for the purpose of recovering that property. That, too, in the organized Territories of Oregon and Washington. But, according to the new code—the new interpretation of non-intervention—it would appear as though the United States could not afford protection, or if she could afford protection to all other species of property, she was bound to deny it to property in slaves! What a humbug!

Again we say, we do not ask intervention for the establishment of slavery in any Territory, and we think no one ought to consent to intervention against it. If we oppose *Congressional* intervention, so we do *Territorial* intervention. If the Federal authorities and forces protect and recover the horses, cattle, hogs, etc., of the Northern emigrants, why should they not be bound to protect the slaves of the southern settler? Let the thing be fairly done. Give all the same chance.—We ask no more. We ask no law introducing slave property or giving it peculiar privileges. We simply ask that, being property, it shall be protected as property, wherever the constitutional authority of the Federal government extends.

At Once.

We have before us Democratic papers from all sections of the State, and we find them endorsing the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, most of them putting up their names—none opposing them. Beyond doubt, his nomination is *the* nomination which will be sustained by the Democratic party of North Carolina. We have this news in private letters and by public report.

Now what we want to say is this. Let us, in North Carolina, consider this matter as settled. Let us have no division in our own ranks—let us not be under the necessity of wasting any of our force in combatting the friends of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, but let us at once by concert among ourselves be prepared to turn our whole force to defeat the opposition.

Let there be no wavering now—no back-looking—no faint-heartedness—no criminations or recriminations, but let us rally at once around the banner which the great body of the North Carolina Democracy already delight to honor. We will thus preserve our own harmony and secure the defeat of the Opposition.

☞ As we write—(a quarter to eleven,) the thermometer is at 90 and rising. Under these circumstances we feel like taking it as coolly as possible. We do not feel like writing long, labored editorials. We prefer the scissors to the pen. We are also relieved from the necessity of making any great effort, by being placed in possession of the labors of an intelligent correspondent who offers some well-considered views upon one of the aspects of the *ad valorem* question.

The candidates for the Governorship of this State are in the mountains. We trust they have a "good time." We would like to be there ourselves, but *not* canvassing. Perhaps it is as well that we should be here. At any rate here we are, with the thermometer still rising. It is going to be hotter to-day than it has yet been this year. It is time that it *should* be hot. One of the editors of the *Herald* is having a nice trip through the Western country. He is lucky. We belong to the can't-get-away club, a pleasant association of perspiring patriots.

The Candidates for Sheriff and for the Legislature will commence their regular rounds on Monday next at Federal Point. Hope *they* will have a pleasant time of it,—that the water may agree with them. They will perspire, especially those who are fat, if such there be. It will be cool enough in Raleigh next winter.

WILMINGTON DIRECTORY—*to which is added a* BUSINESS DIRECTORY *for* 1860-'61. Compiled by T. Tuther, Jr. Journal Buildings: Fulton & Price, Steam Power Press Printers. 1860.

The above is the title of a work which has been well done by Mr. Tuther, its compiler, and which cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trading and other interests of the town of Wilmington. It contains an alphabetical list of business houses and individuals, alternated with the cards or advertisements of some seventy of our enterprising business men or firms, these latter being indexed at the beginning for convenience of reference.—The "Business Directory," at the close also contains a complete inventory or catalogue of every branch of business pursued in our community, with the names of the parties engaged in their prosecution.

The "Appendix" gives the "Town Government" with its various officers and departments—the Schools, Thalian Association, Cemetery, County officers, Courts, Inspectors, Gas Company, Secret Societies, Benevolent Societies, Military Companies, Banks, Railroads, Churches, Post Office, Custom House, Consuls, etc.

We think upon the whole, that the Directory is neatly got up, and will be a great convenience. It will be found very convenient in counting houses and dwellings, but especially ought it to be circulated all through the State—hung up at every depot, and in the public room of every hotel or stopping place. If this is done it will pay, and pay well those circulating the Directory.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Containing an Exact Description of that Country, together with the Present State thereof, and a Journal of a Thousand Miles Traveled through several Nations of Indians, giving a particular account of their Customs, Manners, &c., &c.*, by JOHN LAWSON, Gent., Surveyor General of North Carolina. London: Printed for W. Taylor, at the Ship, and F. Baker, at the Black Boy, in Pater Noster Row, 1714. Raleigh: Printed by Strother & Marcom, at their Book and Job Office, 1860.

The above is the title in full of a neatly bound 12mo. or small 8vo. of 390 pages, published by Messrs. O. H. Perry & Co., of Raleigh, who state in their preface, that of the original edition of Lawson's book, republished by them, but two copies are to be found in the State, one in the State Library, and one at the University.—Hence, in their opinion the necessity of a reprint, in order to preserve entire in all its sprightliness and originality, a work which tends to elucidate the history of the good old State.

We believe this is a faithful reprint from the London edition of 1714. It ought to obtain a wide sale among all those who feel an interest in the early history of the State, or in the manners and circumstances of the Colonists of the last century.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between eleven and twelve o'clock this forenoon, proceeded from the burning of a small two story frame house on the South side of Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The house, we learn, belonged to Mr. Sylvester Petteway, and was occupied by Mr. John Finer.

The house in which the fire originated was totally consumed, together with the household furniture and clothing of the occupants, and the tenement next East, was for a time in considerable peril, but escaped with a slight scorching.

Loss about four hundred dollars.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

☞ The Editor of the Columbus, (Ga.) Sun has been shown several cotton bolls, from the farm of Mr. Wm. Bellamy, near Sand Fort, Russell County, Ga.—They are said to be the first this season in that section, and are of fair size.

☞ The Washington, N. C., *Dispatch* has entered upon its fourth volume. The *Dispatch* is really and truly a neat, well-conducted neutral newspaper, and we are pleased to see that it meets with great favor with the people in eastern Carolina. It deserves an extensive circulation. Price $2 a year, in advance.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF RUNAWAYS.—We learn from the Washington *Dispatch*, that on the 19th inst., Mr. W. H. Davis, residing near Pantego, Beaufort county, was badly beaten by three runaway negroes whom he had arrested. The negroes made their escape but were pursued by a party of neighbors, and one of them was killed—the other two made their escape. Mr. Davis is said to be severely injured, having received two dangerous wounds upon his head.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on yesterday by Coroner Jones over the body of a white man named Burrall Poole, who was found dead about five miles beyond Hilton Ferry, on the Long Creek road. It appears that Poole had left here the day previous, taking liquor with him, and it is supposed that he became intoxicated, which, together with the extreme heat, caused his death, as he was found exposed to the sun. Verdict in accordance with above facts.

DEEP RIVER COPPER.—We learn that there has recently been considerable stir in regard to the copper mines known to exist in the Deep River Country, not far from Haywood, and that offers to purchase at high figures have been made, although no trade has yet been concluded. It is understood that these deposits of copper ore are very valuable and extensive.

Closing Exercises.

The closing Exercises of the Wilmington Institute, L. Meginney, Esq., Principal, took place at Town Hall last evening, (Wednesday, June 27th.)

The attendance was very large. The spacious hall was crowded to excess by the parents and relatives of pupils, who expressed much delight at the proficiency of the scholars, as exhibited in the recitations as well as the rendering of the concerted pieces.

The exhibition was in every way "a success"—gratifying to Mr. Meginney and to those who had placed their children in his charge. The exercises closed about 11 o'clock.

☞ The costs of the Central Park, New York, are—for land, $4,019,798 74,—for laying out, adorning and decorating the Park, $4,500,000, being $8,519,789 74 in all. Of this $2,500,000 are yet to be expended. About half the work has been done.

☞ Some leading Missourians, now in Washington City, favor the holding of a Democratic Convention in Jefferson City, on the 17th September, to adopt measures to secure united action in Missouri, in view of the present divided condition of the Democratic party.

Protest of the President Against Proceedings of the Covode Committee.

The following Message from the President of the United States was laid before the House of Representatives previous to the adjournment of Congress:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

To the House of Representatives:

In my message to the House of Representatives of the 28th March last, I solemnly protested against the creation of a committee, at the head of which was placed my accuser, for the purpose of investigating whether the President had, "by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." I protested against this because it was destitute of any specification, because it referred to no particular act to enable the President to prepare for his defence, because it deprived him of the constitutional guards which, in common with every citizen of the United States, he possesses for his protection, and because it assailed his constitutional independence as a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

There is an enlightened justice as well as a beautiful symmetry in every part of the Constitution. This is conspicuously manifested in regard to impeachments. The House of Representatives possesses "the sole power of impeachment;" the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments;" and the impeachable offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." The practice of the House from the earliest times had been in accordance with its own dignity, the rights of the accused, and the demands of justice. At the commencement of each judicial investigation which might lead to an impeachment, specific charges were always preferred, the accused had an opportunity of cross examining the witnesses, and he was placed in full possession of the precise nature of the offence which he had to meet. An impartial and elevated standing committee was charged with this investigation, upon which no member inspired with the ancient sense of honor and justice would have served had he ever expressed an opinion against the accused. Until the present occasion it was never deemed proper to transform the accuser into the judge, and to confer upon him the selection of his own committee.

The charges made against me, in vague and general terms, were of such a false and atrocious character that I did not entertain a moment's apprehension for the result. They were abhorrent to every principle instilled into me from my youth, and every practice of my life; and I did not believe it possible that the man existed who would so basely perjure himself as to swear to the truth of any such accusations. In this conviction I am informed I have not been mistaken.

In my former protest, therefore, I truly and emphatically declared that it was made for no reason personal to myself; but because the proceedings of the House were in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate executive branch of the Government, subversive of its constitutional independence, and, if unresisted, would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors. Notwithstanding all this, if the committee had not transcended the authority conferred upon it by the resolution of the House of Representatives, broad and general as this was, I should have remained silent upon the subject. What I now charge is, that they have acted as though they possessed unlimited power, and, without any warrant whatever in the resolution under which they were appointed, have pursued a course not merely at war with the constitutional rights of the Executive, but tending to degrade the Presidential office itself to such a degree as to render it unworthy of the acceptance of any man of honor or principle.

The resolution of the House, so far as it is accusatory of the President, is confined to an inquiry whether he had used corrupt or improper means to influence the action of Congress, or any of its committees, or legislative measures pending before them. Nothing more, nothing less. I have not learned, through the newspapers, or in any other mode, that the committee have touched the other accusatory branch of the resolution, charging the President with a violation of duty in failing to execute some law or laws. This branch of the resolution is, therefore, out of the question. By what authority, then, have the committee undertaken to investigate the course of the President in regard to the Convention which framed the Lecompton constitution? By what authority have they undertaken to pry into our foreign relations for the purpose of assailing him on account of the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our Minister in Mexico relative to the Tehauntepec route? By what authority have they inquired into the causes of removal from office, and this from the parties themselves removed, with a view to prejudice his character, notwithstanding this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President, under the Constitution, was so decided by the first Congress in the year 1789, and has accordingly ever since been exercised? There is in the resolution no pretext of authority for the committee to investigate the question of the printing of the Post Office blanks; nor is it to be supposed that the House, if asked, would have granted such an authority, because this question had been previously committed to two other committees, one in the Senate, and the other in the House.—Notwithstanding this absolute want of power, the committee rushed into this investigation in advance of all other subjects.

The committee proceeded for months, from 22d March, 1860, to examine *ex parte*, and without any notice to myself, into every subject which could possibly affect my character. Interested and vindictive witnesses were summoned and examined before them; and the first and only information of their testimony which, in almost every instance, I received, was obtained from the publication of such portions of it as could injuriously affect myself, in the New York journals.—It mattered not that these statements were, so far as I have learned, disproved by the most respectable witnesses who happened to be on the spot. The telegraph was silent respecting these contradictions. It was a secret committee in regard to the testimony in my defence; but it was public in regard to all the testimony which could by possibility reflect on my character. The poison was left to produce its effect upon the public mind, whilst the antidote was carefully withheld.

In their examinations the committee violated the most sacred and honorable confidences existing among men.—Private correspondence, which a truly honorable man would never even entertain a distant thought of divulging, was dragged to light. Different persons in official and confidential relations with myself, and with whom it was supposed I might have held conversations the revelation of which would do me injury, were examined. Even members of the Senate and members of my own Cabinet, both my constitutional advisers, were called upon to testify, for the purpose of discovering something, if possible, to my discredit.

The distribution of the patronage of the Government is by far the most disagreeable duty of the President. Applicants are so numerous, and their applications are pressed with such eagerness by their friends both in and out of Congress, that the selection of one for any desirable office gives offence to many. Disappointed applicants, removed officers, and those who for any cause, real or imaginary, had become hostile to the Administration, presented themselves, or were invited by a summons to appear before the committee. These are the most dangerous witnesses. Even with the best intentions they are so influenced by prejudice and disappointment that they almost inevitably discolor truth. They swear to their own version of private conversations with the President without the possibility of contradiction. His lips are sealed, and he is left at their mercy.—He cannot as a co-ordinate branch of the Government appear before a committee of investigation to contradict the oaths of such witnesses. Every coward knows that he can employ insulting language against the President with impunity, and every false or prejudiced witness can attempt to swear away his character before such a committee without the fear of contradiction.

Thus for months, whilst doing my best at one end of the avenue to perform my high and responsible duties to the country, has there been a committee of the House of Representative in session at the other end of the avenue spreading a drag-net, without the shadow of authority from the House, over the whole Union, to catch any disappointed man willing to malign my character—and all this in secret conclave. The Lion's mouth at Venice, into which secret denunciations were dropped, is an apt illustration of the Covode committee. The Star Chamber, tyrannical and odious as it was, never proceeded in such a manner. For centuries there has been nothing like it in any civilized country, except the revolutionary tribunal of France in the days of Robespierre.

Now, I undertake to state and to prove that, should the proceedings of the committee be sanctioned by the House, and become a precedent for future times, the balance of the Constitution will be entirely upset, and there will no longer remain the three co-ordinate and independent branches of the Government—legislative, executive, and judicial. The worst fears of the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution in regard to the usurpation of the legislative on the executive and judicial branches which will then be realized. In the language of Mr. Madison, speaking on this very subject, in the 48th number of the Federalist:

"In a Representative Republic, where the Executive magistracy is carefully limited, both in the extent and duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength; which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes; it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions."

And in the most pressive and pointed language of Mr. Jefferson, when speaking of the tendency of the legislative branch of Government to usurp the rights of the weaker branches:

"The concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it turn their eyes on the republic of Venice. As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of Government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and controlled by the others."

Should the proceedings of the Covode committee become a precedent, both the letter and spirit of the Constitution will be violated. One of the three massive columns on which the whole superstructure rests will be broken down. Instead of the Executive being a co-ordinate, it will become a subordinate branch of the Government. The Presidential office will be dragged into the dust. The House of Representatives will then have rendered the Executive almost necessarily subservient to its wishes instead of being independent. How is it possible that two powers in the State can be co-ordinate and independent of each other, if the one claims and exercises the power to reprove and to censure all the official acts and all the private conversations of the other—and this upon *ex parte* testimony before a secret inquisitorial committee; in short, to assume a general censorship over the other? The idea is as absurd in public as it would be in private life. Should the President attempt to assert and maintain his own independence, future Covode committees may dragoon him into submission by collecting the hosts of disappointed office-hunters, removed officers, and those who desire to live upon the public treasury, which must follow in the wake of every Administration, and they in secret conclave will swear away his reputation.

Under such circumstances he must be a very bold man should he not surrender at discretion, and consent to exercise his authority according to the will of those invested with this terrific power. The sovereign people of the several States have elected him to the highest and most honorable office in the world. He is their only direct representative in the Government. By their Constitution they have made him commander-in-chief of their army and navy. He represents them in their intercourse with foreign nations—Clothed with their dignity and authority, he occupies a proud position before all nations, civilized and savage. With the consent of the Senate he appoints all the important officers of the Government. He exercises the veto power, and to that extent controls the legislation of Congress. For the performance of these high duties he is responsible to the people of the several States, and not in any degree to the House of Representatives.

Shall he surrender these high powers conferred upon him as the representative of the American people for their benefit to the House, to be exercised under their overshadowing influence and control? Shall he alone of all the citizens of the United States be denied a fair trial? Shall he alone not be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation" against him? Shall he alone not "be confronted with the witnesses" against him? Shall the House of Representatives, usurping the powers of the Senate, proceed to try the President, through the agency of a secret committee of the body where it is impossible he can make any defence, and then, without affording him an opportunity of being heard, pronounce a judgment of censure against him. The very same rule might be applied for the very same reason to every judge of every court of the United States. From what part of the Constitution is this terrible secret inquisitorial power derived? No such express power exists. From which of the enumerated powers can it be inferred? It is true, the House cannot pronounce the formal judgment against him of "removal from office," but they can, by their judgment of censure, asperse his reputation, and thus, to the extent of their influence, render the office contemptible. As an example is at hand of the reckless manner in which this power of censure can be employed in high party times.—The House, on a recent occasion, have attempted to degrade the President by adopting the resolution of Mr. John Sherman, declaring that he, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, "by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House."

It will scarcely be credited that the sole pretext for this vote of censure was the simple fact that in disposing of the numerous letters of every imaginable character which I daily receive, I had, in the usual course of business, referred a letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, in relation to a contract, to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the appropriate Department, without expressing or intimating any opinion whatever on the subject; and to make the matter, if possible, still plainer, the Secretary had informed the committee that "*the President did not in any manner interfere in this case, nor has he in any other case of contract since I have been in the Department.*" The absence of all proof to sustain this attempt to degrade the President, whilst it manifests the venom of the shaft aimed at him, has destroyed the vigor of the bow.

To return after this digression. Should the House by the institution of Covede committees, votes of censure, and other devices to harass the President, reduce him to subservience to their will, and render him their creature, then the well-balanced Government which our fathers framed will be annihilated. This conflict has already been commenced in earnest by the House against the Executive. A bad precedent rarely if ever dies. It will, I fear, be pursued in time of my successors, no matter what may be their political character. Should secret committees be appointed, with unlimited authority, to range over all the words and actions, and if possible the very thoughts of the President, with a view to discover something in his past life prejudical to his character, from parasites and informers, this would be an ordeal which scarcely any mere man since the fall could endure. It would be to subject him to a reign of terror from which the stoutest and purest heart might shrink. I have passed triumphantly through this ordeal. My vindication is complete. The committee have reported no resolution looking to an impeachment against me; no resolution of censure; not even a resolution pointing out any abuses in any of the Executive Departments of the Government to be corrected by legislation. This is the highest commendation which could be bestowed on the heads of these Departments. The sovereign people of the States will, however, I trust, save my successors, whoever they may be, from any such ordeal. They are frank, bold and honest. They detest delators and informers. I therefore, in the name and as the representative of this great people, and standing upon the ramparts of the Constitution which they "have ordained and established," do solemnly protest against these unprecedented and unconstitutional proceedings.

There was still another committee raised by the House on the 6th of March last, on motion of Mr. Hoard, to which I have not the slightest objection. The resolution creating it was confined to specific charges which I have ever since been ready and willing to meet. I have at all times invited and defied fair investigation upon constitutional principles. I have received no notice that this committee have ever proceeded to the investigation.

Why should the House of Representatives desire to encroach on the other Departments of the Government?—Their rightful powers are ample for every legitimate purpose. They are the impeaching body. In their legislative capacity it is their most wise and wholesome prerogative to institute rigid examinations into the manner in which all departments of the Government are conducted, with a view to reform abuses, to promote economy, and to improve every branch of administration. Should they find reason to believe, in the course of their examinations, that any grave offence had been committed by the President or any officer of the Government rendering it proper in their judgment to resort to impeachment, their course would be plain. They would then transfer the question from their legislative to their accusatory jurisdiction, and take care that, in all the preliminary judicial proceedings preparatory to the vote of articles of impeachment, the accused should enjoy the benefit of cross-examining the witnesses, and all the other safeguards with which the Constitution surrounds every American citizen.

If in a legislative investigation it should appear that the public interest required the removal of any officer of the Government, no President has ever existed who after giving him a fair hearing would hesitate to apply the remedy.

This I take to be the ancient and well-established practice. An adherence to it will best promote the harmony and the dignity of the intercourse between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and render us all more respectable both in the eyes of our own countrymen and of foreign nations.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

For the Journal.

"Equality among equals is equity, but equality among unequals is not equity."—*Principle quoted by Hon. Geo. E. Badger in his recent speech at Wilmington.*

It is not necessary that I should offer an apology for asking attention, for a short time, to the consideration of a particular aspect of the question of *ad valorem* taxation. The Opposition leaders contend that taxation being unequal, the Constitution of the State should be amended for the purpose of equalizing it. They say that under the present Revenue system land pays, in proportion to value, a much larger tax than slave property; they contend that this is wrong. Slave property and land, they say, should be placed on an equality in regard to taxation. Let us see how far this view of the question is correct.

In the first place, what reason is assigned by the Opposition party for the agitation of this question at this time? It is said by them that when the expenditure of the State Government was small, the taxes not being burdensome, it was not very important that they should be imposed equally, but that the State debt having become large and burdensome the necessity of a system of equal taxation becomes urgent. I will here inquire how the taxes have of late years been so largely increased. The answer is, that the State, having entered upon a general system of internal improvement, has been obliged to incur a debt corresponding in amount with the expenditure.—A sufficient amount of revenue has to be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government and the interest on the debt. The whole amount of taxes collected and paid into the State Treasury for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1859, was $633,432 97. Of this amount about $530,000 goes to pay the interest on the State debt which is now something less than nine millions. The next step in the investigation is to ascertain as between land and slave property, which has received the principal benefit from the expenditure of the public money. And first, how much have internal improvements added to the value of slave property? The great demand for slaves as articles of trade is in the Cotton region of the South West. There they are more profitable than elsewhere, and there they attain their highest market value. The prices established in the Cotton States regulate the prices in North Carolina. The *intrinsic* value of slaves in our State is far below their *exchangeable* value. Or in other words slaves will generally sell for more than they are worth *intrinsically* to their owners. There is a wide margin between the two values. The higher value which fixes the price is regulated, as I have said, by causes existing outside the State. It is true that slave property has received some small incidental benefit from the temporary demand for labor caused by the building of railroads. But this benefit has been transient and inconsiderable, and has not influenced the price of slaves.

On the other hand what has been the effect of internal improvements on the value of land? In 1847, before the State had entered upon a general system of internal improvement, the valuation of land and town property was $66,430,823, as shown by the report of the public Treasurer. The Legislature of 1848-'9 entered anew upon the work of internal improvement by chartering the N. C. Railroad—a road 223 miles in length, running through the heart of the State, and receiving from the public treasury $3,000,000, or three-fourths the cost of its construction. The State then owed almost nothing. The system then begun has been prosecuted until now, and we have already built one continuous road from the seaboard to the mountains, and another is in course of construction, besides numerous other roads and other works of internal improvement. Five years after the inception of this policy there was an assessment of the land throughout the State, and it was found that it had increased from the above valuation of 1847 to nearly ninety-eight millions of dollars, an increase of about thirty-one millions in eight years, or nearly forty-eight per cent. This increase in value is constantly going on as the public works progress. We have no official statement of the present value of real estate in North Carolina. Intelligent persons have estimated it at $130,000,000. This is the lowest estimate we have seen; some put it as high as $150,000,000.—We will assume the lowest estimate as correct. We have then this remarkable fact presented, that within twelve years from the assessment of 1847, the real estate in North Carolina had increased from a valuation of sixty-six millions to a valuation of one hundred and thirty millions, a clear increase of nearly sixty-four millions. That this enhancement in value has been due mainly to internal improvements is a proposition too evident to require demonstration. We come now to the practical application of these facts. By a general system of internal improvement the landed property throughout the State has been nearly doubled in value, and is constantly increasing in value. Slaves have received no perceptible increase in value from this cause. Meantime it has cost nearly nine millions to build up these great public works, and five-sixths of the taxes paid into the State Treasury go to meet the interest on the debt incurred in their construction. At this juncture a proposition is introduced to tax slave property equally with land. Is it right that the burden of this debt should be imposed equally upon these different kinds of property? Is it right that slave property, which has received no increased value from railroads, should contribute equally with land to the payment of a debt incurred in the building of these works? Had the benefits to both kinds of property been equal, it would have been right that the burdens should be imposed equally on both, for according to the principle quoted at the head of this article "*Equality among equals is equity.*" But inasmuch as the benefits of internal improvements have mainly accrued to the landed property throughout the State, conferring no additional value on slave property, it is right that land should bear a much larger share of the burden than slave property.—The benefits to land and to slave property not having been equal, the burden should not be made equal, for, according to the principle heretofore quoted, "*equality among unequals is not equity.*" Land now pays about $195,000 into the Public Treasury, or the interest on about $3,500,000 of the Public debt. Nine millions have been borrowed and spent by the State for Railroads, &c., which have added sixty-four millions to the value of land in North Carolina, as I have shown. The tax on land is a little more than sufficient to pay the interest on one-third of the public debt thus incurred, and yet the Opposition leaders tell us that land is taxed too heavily. Their sympathy with the land-owner has generally been greater, it seems, than with those who own no land, for we find them a few years ago contending against Free Suffrage, and in favor of retaining in the State Constitution that clause which required a voter for State Senator to own fifty acres of land. *Then*, they treated the Free Suffrage movement as an attempt to encroach on the rights of the land-owner. *Now*, they have just discovered that the land owner is a badly-treated man, because he is taxed somewhat more to pay for the Railroads built for his benefit than the owner of slaves.

JUSTICE.

LIGHT HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS.—From the Light House Appropriations Act, as officially published, we take the following sections:

North Carolina.—For re-establishing the Beacon Island light house and constructing in connection therewith a beacon light to form a range for running the Ocracoke Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at a suitable point at or near Cape Hatteras inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a new light house at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in lieu of the present structure, forty thousand dollars.

For buoying Beaufort Harbor and Bogue Sound, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light house at the mouth of North river (Albemarle Sound) ten thousand dollars.

The Postmaster General has determined not to enter into any contract for carrying the mails via the Isthmus, which shall stipulate for any payment for such service other than by postage, as the law provides. All letters will go by the overland routes, the principal one being that of Butterfield, whose contract is for carrying letters alone. As newspapers and congressional franked documents cannot go by that route, they can only reach the Pacific coast by being sent as freight.

The pay of that class of postoffice employees whose service is the most laborious and hazardous of any, has been reduced to the mean sum of from $600 to $800 per year.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach. Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and many Ordinary Family Medicine.* It will cure *SICK HEADACHE*, (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.* All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

ALSO—
SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Dyspepsia, Sleepiness, Pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from Derangements of the Stomach, Back and Loins,* in a long course of *Fever, sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases of Blood, or Adults, Rheumatism, and many other diseases too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.*

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,
and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one *trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead, of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,* this you can rely up

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, July 5, 1860.

THE JOURNAL.

1860. | ALMANAC. | 1860.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEM.	OCTOB.	NOVEM.	DECEM.
SUNDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
MONDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
TUESDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
WEDNESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
THURSDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 29	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
FRIDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
SATURDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29

THE DAILY JOURNAL,

is published six times a week, at $6 per annum, payable in advance. Single copies THREE CENTS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

is published every Thursday morning, at $2 50 per year, invariably in advance. This paper contains all the principal news of the week, and all the important editorial matter of the several daily issues, together with a weekly report of the markets of this town.

The circulation of the Weekly paper is now quite large, and constantly on the increase. The Daily Journal has also a large circulation, especially among business men, and these papers afford facilities for advertising surpassed by no others.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds of *Printing*, such as *Pamphlets, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Checks, Bill Heads, Headings, Circulars, Cards, Posters, Handbills, Labels, &c.* Orders for Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs and Constables, printed to order, and forwarded to any part of the State, FREE OF POSTAGE, for $1 per quire, when as many as four States, of one kind, if done on letter or cap paper.

Orders may be left at the Office, between Front and Second Streets,

FULTON & PRICE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The circulation of the Daily Journal is not surpassed in extent by any Commercial Paper in the State.

Having a team Power Press, we are enabled to keep our columns open until the latest moment.

A New Chapter in Rail Road History—the Value of Slave Labor—Rail Road Work as a Speciality.

The above is the caption of a lengthy Editorial in the Charleston *Courier*, of the 15th inst., giving a history of the progress and completion of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, upon which there is at this time less than two miles of the track to finish, omitting, the bridge over the Savannah river. It is contemplated by the Contractors to have the whole road from Charleston to Savannah river completed by the 15th of August next. The *Courier* says:

"Two hundred and ten negroes are now at work on the road beyond the Savannah River, under the contract of Messrs. Drane & Singletary, whose success, promptness and ability in this heavy contract have afforded a new and striking exhibition of the value and uses of slave labor, properly organized and controlled.

As this illustration and evidence will possess great practical value and interest in view of the proposed and projected rail roads in the South, we take occasion to invite attention to a few facts which we have derived from careful inquiries.

In addition to ordinary difficulties of the railroad line, there was the great and pervading obstacle of a region, subject through summer, half of the year, to the most fatal diseases of our climate—a climate which, as Wm. Crafts observed, is eminently patriotic and hostile to strangers.

With ordinary white hireling labor, such as could have been procured for this work, any contractor would have been fortunate if with the best of management and economical organization, he could have secured six months full work in the year. In other words, a contractor with white hireling labor, undertaking this road in November, 1858, (when Drane & Singletary began their contract,) might have expected, with good luck and favorable seasons, to have finished in 1863, or early in 1864. With slave labor, the latter indicated by nature, and history and providential appointment, for this region, Drane & Singletary have now virtually finished the work. In eighteen months they have done with slave labor what they could not have done with other labor in three years, and what would have been done even at that time by white labor at a great loss of life, and of course with great losses in interest, time, &c., to the Company and the community.

The opinion has been too generally entertained that African labor, under the beneficent system of control and supervision, established by our Southern relationship of master and servant, was only adapted to Cotton and Rice, and field culture. In the instance before us, we find a practical and triumphal proof to the contrary, and in the success of Messrs. Drane & Singletary, we find also an illustration of the advantages possessed and acquired by those who make rail road work a business, or in other and technical phrase, a "speciality."

Lest any readers should suppose or argue that the speedy success achieved in this difficult work, against the obstacles of climate and soil, were to be credited, not to African labor so much as to acclimated labor, enured to the region worked over, we may state that of the large number of negroes worked by Drane & Singletary, a very large proportion are from Virginia, and nearly all of the remainder from North Carolina. Some of these negroes have been in the employ of Drane & Singletary five years, and many of them have worked in Florida. The hiring of negroes by owners in Virginia and North Carolina, to be employed at such a distance from home and for such a period, and on railroad work, implies a great degree of confidence in the contractors.

It is a duty and a pleasure to report that this confidence has been and is well justified. The negro laborers engaged, are now in their average of health and physical condition, better than they were at the beginning of the work. They have experienced the natural benefits of a good police and a careful regimen, with faithful attentions to health and comfort, and liberal allowances in food and clothing. They have also enjoyed annually a Christmas vacation, amounting nearly to one month—an indulgence which no contractor could have afforded to white laborers, for with them the work could only go on through the winter months. The beneficial results have been exhibited, not only in the amount of work done in a given time, but in the character of the laborers.

The negroes employed by Drane & Singletary have been contented and happy, and have shared with their employers the pride of interest in the work. When extra labor was demanded by any emergency, it was given cheerfully and not as under compulsion.

In order to complete the track-laying to the Savannah river, previous to the meeting of the late Charleston Convention, they laid with ninety hands eighteen miles of track in three weeks, an amount of work which, with such a force, ordinarily occupies at very shortest two months. In the Savannah River swamp near four miles of trestle work was built in about ten months with some fifty hands, the timber for it, near four million of feet, being distributed by *hand* by the same force. Under ordinary circumstances this work would have required two years time. In excavation and embankment they have hands who have moved a cubic yard of earth, in a wheelbarrow on plank, in *three loads*. A mule and cart ordinarily take between five and six loads to do this on ordinary roads. These facts show what can be done with trained, disciplined negro labor, and where rail road building is made a speciality, its details and intricacies studied and understood, and advantage is taken of work. We are fully confident that, considering the country which has been gone through, the nature of the material graded, and the obstructions and difficulties which have attended the building of this road, there is no instance on record where more work has been done, with the same number of hands, in a shorter time, anywhere.

* * * * * * *

As an additional argument in favor of our own labor, we may refer to the item of expenditures, under white hireling contracts. These are necessarily reduced to the lowest limits, and are disbursed in different and distant markets.—In the case before us, Drane & Singeltary have expended in one year $10,000 for clothing, and over $30,000 for provisions, nearly all in Charleston.

These items, of course, do not include all contingencies and expenditures, as intelligent readers, acquainted with the necessities of rail road work, will readily suppose. There have been large and constant outlays for materials, tools, wagons, carts, repairs, &c., all of which, in this case, have been disbursed in the neighborhood. * * * *

The Weather and Crops.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes from Marion Court House, 20th June:

The seasons have been remarkable favorable for the Grain crops. Oats are better than for ten years. The Corn crop is, thus far, better than for many years past, and should the seasons continue favorable, a large crop will be realized. Great complaints are being made about the Cotton, and our planters are very much "down in the mouth" at their prospects. The cool nights, which thus far have been continuous, are not favorable to the growth of Cotton. Some of our planters have been "nightly in the grass," but I believe they are pretty well out.

We have had hail in several parts of the District, but fortunately it was in narrow belts, and injured but few comparatively. A little fell in the Village yesterday, but did no mischief.

The Crops.—The Galveston *News* of the 14th instant, says:

From all parts of the country we continue to receive the most discouraging accounts of the crops. We can hear of no rain, except a few partial showers (that have done very little good, even when they fell,) since the 22d of April, when there was a very general rain that brought up crops finely, and gave the most encouraging hopes.

In Western and Middle Texas, crops are suffering, and in many places the corn is already ruined and beyond being benefitted by rain. We learn from several parts of the Brazos that corn, though suffering, will still make from half to two thirds of a crop even without any more rain; that is, several of the Brazos planters inform us they will make from 30 to 40 bushels per acre on the bottom lands, though the yield will be much less on the uplands. But a rain within a few days will do much good. Cotton as a general rule, is not yet suffering.

The Darlington *Flag* says:

Wind and Rain Storm.—On Tuesday evening, just twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, our town was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning, thunder and some hail. Several panes of glass in the windows of our office were broken by the hail. The storm lasted only about twenty minutes, but we fear it has done much damage to forward Corn throughout the District.

A Destructive Hail Storm.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* says:

We regret to learn that the section of country lying West and South of Charlotte for about six or eight miles was visited on Tuesday afternoon with a heavy and very destructive fall of hail.

A gentleman informs us that he gathered pieces some two hours after they fell measuring eight inches in circumference.

On the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, the ditches at the side of the track, through deep cuts, were filled with hail, varying from the size of marbles to that of a Guinea fowl egg.

The crops in every direction, as far as we have heard from, from that section, are totally ruined. We fear that the worst news has not reached us yet.

IN AND AROUND MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, TUESDAY NIGHT.—Tuesday night was by far the most exciting one yet in and around Monument Square. Early in the evening a band played in Reverdy Johnson's mansion, the Douglas headquarters, the rain and threatening appearance of the sky preventing their appearance on the balconies of the hotels. This collected a large crowd of persons, and by the time the rain ceased, the square was well filled by a multitude, who called for speeches. About 9 o'clock speakers appeared almost simultaneously on the steps of Johnson's mansion and the balcony of the Gilmor House, the former the Douglas and the latter the anti-Douglas headquarters. The square instantly resounded with the tones of the orators, the cheers, cries and "cat calls" of the multitude. The anti-Douglas side apparently got the better of the other side after several speakers had delivered themselves, and the crowd swaying to and fro, finally planted its greatest mass in front of the Gilmor House.

The speeches that followed on this side were made by John Hogan, of Kentucky; L. P. Walker, of Alabama; R. J. Scott, of Alabama: Fisher, of Virginia; Framer, of Ohio, and Wooden, of Delaware, who were successively called for. On the other side speeches were made by Pryor, of Mississippi; Vallandigham, of Ohio; Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Logan, of Illinois; Humphries, of Alabama; Munson, of Ohio, and others. At intervals rockets were discharged from the windows of the Douglas headquarters, and the excitement and enthusiasm, on both sides, was very great. Hon. W. L. Yancey was called for from the anti-Douglas side, at intervals throughout the meeting; but being engaged in an important caucus, he could not respond. The speaking and excitement was kept up to near midnight.

The speech of Hon. W. L. Yancy, on Monday night, created considerable discussion Tuesday morning. After Mr. Yancy retired, several speakers made denunciatory speeches from the Douglas stand, taking Mr. Yaucy to task for his alleged disunion sentiments. But the opinions of the crowd were not in harmony with those of the speakers, and there were hisses and cries, with calls for "Yancy," "Forsyth," "Davis," and others.

Tuesday the lobbies of the hotels were crowded with political disputants, notwithstanding the Front street Theatre is the great centre of attraction. Tickets of admission command premiums, and, in some instances, holders have disposed of them for sums ranging from $2 to $5. One gentleman on Monday offered $100 for five tickets.

PAY OF THE NAVY.—The following table shows the pay of officers of the Navy, under the bill which has just passed congress, as compared with the old salaries:

GRADE.	Present pay.			Increased pay		
	On leave or waiting orders.	Navy Yard or other duty.	Sea service.	On leave or waiting orders.	Navy Yard or other duty.	Sea service.
Senior Captain	$3500	4500	4500	4375	5625	5625
Captain of squadrons			4000			5000
Captain on full pay	2500	3500	3500	3125	3125	3125
Captain promoted to fill vacancies created by reserved list	1800	2800	2800	2250	3500	3500
Commanders, full pay	1800	2100	2500	2250	2625	3125
Commanders promoted to vacancies created by reserved list	1200	1900	1900	1500	2375	2375
Lieuts. Commanding			1800			2250
Lieuts. full pay	1200	1500	1500	1500	1875	1875
Lieuts. promoted to vacancies	750	1050	1050	937	1262	1262
Surgeons, first year	1000	1250	1333	1250	1500	1668
Surgeons, second year	1200	1500	1600	1500	1875	2000
Surgeons, third year	1400	1750	1866	1750	2037	2332
Surgeons, fourth year	1600	2000	2133	2000	2500	2533
Surgeons, twenty years and upwards	1800	2250	2400	2250	2712	3000
Passed Assistant Surgeons	850	1150	1200	1012	1462	1500
Assistant Surgeons	650	950	950	812	1162	1162
Pursers			3500			4375
Chaplains	1000	1500	1500	1250	1875	1875
Masters in ships of line			1100			1275
Masters, full pay	750	1000	1000	937	1250	1250
Passed Midshipmen	600	750	750	750	887	887
Midshipmen	300	350	400	450	462	500

POLITICAL JOKES.—The republican ticket is exceedingly appropriate—true to its design. Devoted to the interests of Ham's descendants, it begins and ends with its index finger pointing to the colored race; thus:—*Abraham* and *Hamlin*!—*Bath Times.*

At the Chicago convention one enthusiastic individual, not very well posted on politics or politicians, waited anxiously on the outskirts of the crowd to learn when the nomination was made. Like many others he had heard nothing but Seward—Seward—Seward—for days before, from the busy lobby. When the shouting broke forth, he inquired eagerly, "Who's nominated?" and received for a reply, "Why, old Abe, of Course." This was enough, and starting down street at a two-forty gait, our energetic inquirer rushed in hot haste into the midst of a crowd of friends, anxious to be the first bearer of the news, and shouted, with stentorian lungs, "Hoorah, boys! The nomination's made! Three cheers for old Abe Seward!"

Mr. Everett's Campaign Motto—"Hang out your Bonners," &c.—[Shaks: *Improved.*]

A Boston paper a day or two ago published the following: "Why is it impossible for 'Abe' Lincoln to attain the presidential chair? Because he lacks an *l* of being *able*." Seeing this, an Englishman remarked that "Abe's" name was well enough—he didn't need any additional letters—but would, in November next, give somebody *'l*

The New York Courier, Col. Webb, which supports Lincoln, declares with emphasis, "that William H. Seward was sacrificed to *the most infamous and systematic falsehoods*, having their foundation in *personal malice* and the desire of revenge, countenanced in lukewarm if not treacherous friends, whose position gave them an influence to which they were not justly entitled."

Bishop Atkinson, of this Diocese, is to deliver the address before the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary, New York, on the 28th, present month.

The President's Veto of the Homestead Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return, with my objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain and for other purposes," presented to me on the 20th instant.

This bill gives to every citizen of the United States, "who is the head of a family," and to every person of foreign birth residing in the country, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, though he may not be the head of a family, the privilege of appropriating to himself one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, of settling and residing upon it for five years; and should his residence continue until the end of this period, he shall then receive a patent on the payment of twenty-five cents per acre, or one fifth of the present Government price. During this period, the land is protected from all the debts of the settler.

This bill also contains a cession to the States of all the public lands within their respective limits "which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years." This provision embraces a present donation to the States of twelve million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-one acres, and will, from time to time, transfer to them large bodies of such lands which, from peculiar circumstances, may not be absorbed by private purchase and settlement.

To the actual settler, this bill does not make an absolute donation; but the price is so small that it can scarcely be called a sale. It is nominally twenty-five cents per acre; but, considering this is not to be paid until the end of five years, it is, in fact, reduced to about eighteen cents per acre, or one-seventh of the present minimum price of the public lands. In regard to the States, it is an absolute and unqualified gift.

1. This state of the facts raises the question whether Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to give away the public lands either to States or individuals. On this question, I expressed a decided opinion in my message to the House of Representatives, of the 24th February, 1859, returning the agricultural college bill. This opinion remains unchanged. The argument then used, applies, as a constitutional objection, with greater force to the present bill.—*There* it had the plea of consideration, growing out of a specific beneficial purpose; *here*, it is an absolute gratuity to the States without the pretext of consideration. I am compelled, for want of time, in these the last hours of the session to quote largely from this message.

I presume the general proposition will be admitted, that Congress does not possess the power to make donations of money already in the Treasury, raised by taxes on the people, either to States or individuals.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion, to States, corporations, or individual, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words "dispose of" in this clause, Congress possesses the power to make this gift of public lands to the States for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the Constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain, precise, and specific objects, intended, by employing the words "dispose of," to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly, indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation, confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States, nor "to raise and support armies," nor to provide and maintain a navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution; but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy. This would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with the well-known jealousy of Federal power which prevailed at the formation of the Constitution. The natural intendment would be that, as the Constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a Government has been created with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words "disposed of" as to make them embrace the idea of "giving away." The true meaning of words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the lawgiver. Congress is a trustee under the constitution for the people of the United States to "dispose of" their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert with confidence, that no case can be found in which a trustee in the position of Congress has been authorized to "*dispose of*" property by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorized such trustee to give away the fund intrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defense. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice Taney in delivering the opinion of the court, (19 Howard, p. 436.) He says, in reference to this clause of the Constitution: "It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article." It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded.—That it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause.—By it, Congress has power not only "to dispose of" the territory, but of the "other property of the United States." In the language of the Chief Justice, (p. 437:) "And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over movable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms, or munitions of war which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties."

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the public Treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of this money into land could not confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of land which they had not possessed over money. If it could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the fund intrusted to his care for special objects from money into land, might give the land away, or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust. The inference is irresistible that this land partakes of the very same character with the money paid for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new Territory from a foreign Government out of the public Treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation.

2. It will prove unequal and unjust in its operation among the actual settlers themselves.

The first settlers of a new country are a most meritorious class. They brave the dangers of savage warfare, suffer the privations of a frontier life, and, with the hand of toil, bring the wilderness into cultivation. The "old settlers," as they are everywhere called, are public benefactors. This class have all paid for their lands the Government price, or $1 25 per acre. They have constructed roads, established schools, and laid the foundation of prosperous Commonweaths. Is it just, is it equal, that, after they have accomplished all this by their labor, new settlers should come in among them and receive their farms at the price of twenty-five or eighteen cents per acre? Surely the old settlers, as a class, are entitled to at least equal benefits with the new. If you give the new settlers their lands for a comparatively nominal price, upon every principle of equality and justice you will be obliged to refund out of the common Treasury the difference which the old have paid above the new settlers for their land.

3. This bill will do great injustice to the old soldiers who have received land warrants for their services in fighting the battles of their country. It will greatly reduce the market value of these warrants. Already their value has sunk, for one hundred and sixty acre warrants, to sixty-seven cents per acre, under an apprehension that such a measure as this might become a law. What price would they command, when any head of a family may take possession of a quarter section of land, and not pay for it until the end of five years, and then at the rate of only twenty-five cents per acre? The magnitude of the interest to be affected will appear in the fact that there are outstanding unsatisfied land warrants reaching back to the last war with Great Britain, and even revolutionary times, amounting, in round numbers, to seven and a half millions acres.

4. This bill will prove unequal and unjust in its operation, because, from its nature, it is confined to one class of our people. It is a boon exclusively conferred upon the cultivators of the soil. Whilst it is cheerfully admitted that these are the most numerous and useful class of our fellow-citizens, and eminently deserve all the advantages which our laws have already extended to them, yet there should be no new legislation which would operate to the injury or embarrassment of the large body of respectable artisans and laborers. The mechanic who emigrates to the West, and pursues his calling, must labor long before he can purchase a quarter section of land; whilst the tiller of the soil who accompanies him obtains a farm at once by the bounty of the Government. The numerous body of mechanics in our large cities cannot, even by emigrating to the West, take advantage of the provisions of this bill without entering upon a new occupation, for which their habits of life have rendered them unfit.

5. This bill is unjust to the old States of the Union in many respects; and amongst these States, so far as the public lands are concerned, we may enumerate every State east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Wiscousin and a portion of Minnesota.

It is a common belief, within their limits, that the older States of the Confederacy do not derive their proportionate benefit from the public lands. This is not a just opinion.—It is doubtful whether they could be rendered more beneficial to these States under any other system than that which at present exists. Their proceeds go into the common Treasury to accomplish the objects of the Government, and in this manner all the States are benefitted in just proportion. But to give this common inheritance away would deprive the old States of their just proportion of this revenue, without holding out any, the least, corresponding advantage. Whilst it is our common glory that the new States have become so prosperous and populous, there is no good reason why the old States should offer premiums to their own citizens to emigrate from them to the West. That land of promise presents in itself sufficient allurements to our young and enterprising citizens, without any adventitious aid. The offer of free farms would probably have a powerful effect in encouraging emigration, especially from States like Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky, to the west of the Mississippi, and could not fail to reduce the price of property within their limits. An individual in States thus situated would not pay its fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

6. This bill will open one vast field for speculation. Men will not pay $1 25 for lands, when they can purchase them for one fifth of that price. Large numbers of actual settlers will be carried out by capitalists upon agreements to give them half of the land for the improvement of the other half. This cannot be avoided. Secret agreements of this kind will be numerous. In the entry of graduated lands, the experience of the Land Office justifies this objection.

7. We ought ever to maintain the most perfect equality between native and naturalized citizens. They are equal, and always ought to remain equal before the laws. Our laws welcome foreigners to our shores, and their rights will ever be respected. Whilst these are the sentiments on which I have acted through life, it is not, in my opinion, expedient to proclaim to all the nations of the earth that whoever shall arrive in this country from a foreign shore, and declare his intention to become a citizen, shall receive a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of twenty-five or twenty cents per acre, if he will only reside on it and cultivate it. The invitation extends to all; and if this bill becomes a law, we may have numerous actual settlers from China, and other eastern nations, enjoying its benefits on the great Pacific slope. The bill makes a distinction in favor of such persons over native and naturalized citizens. When applied to such citizens, it is confined to such as are heads of families; but when applicable to persons of foreign birth recently arrived on our shores, there is no such restriction. Such persons need not be the heads of families, provided they have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens. Perhaps this distinction was an inadvertence; but it is, nevertheless, a part of the bill.

8. The bill creates an unjust distinction between persons claiming the benefit of the preemption laws. Whilst it reduces the price of the land to existing preemptors to sixty-two and a half cents per acre, and gives them a credit on this sum for two years from the present date, no matter how long they may have hitherto enjoyed the land, future preemptors will be compelled to pay double this price per acre. There is no reason or justice in this discrimination.

9. The effect of this bill on the public revenue must be apparent to all. Should it become a law, the reduction of the price of land to actual settlers to twenty-five cents per acre, with a credit of five years, and the reduction of its price to existing preemptors to sixty-two and a half cents per acre, with a credit of two years, will so diminish the sale of other public lands as to render the expectation of future revenue from that source beyond the expenses of survey and management illusory. The Secretary of the Interior estimated the revenue from the public lands for the next fiscal year at $4,000,009, on the presumption that the present land system would remain unchanged. Should this bill become a law, he does not believe that $1,000,000 will be derived from this source.

10. This bill lays the axe at the root of our present admirable land system. The public land is an inheritance of vast value to us and to our descendants. It is a resource to which we can resort in the hour of difficulty and danger.—It has been managed heretofore with the greatest wisdom, under existing laws. In this management, the rights of actual settlers have been conciliated with the interests of the Government. The price to all has been reduced from $2 per acre to $1 25 for fresh lands, and the claims of actual settlers have been secured by our preemption laws. Any man can now acquire a title in fee-simple to a homestead of eighty acres, at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, for $100. Should the present system remain, we shall derive a revenue from the public lands of $10,000,000 per annum, when the bounty land warrants are satisfied, without oppression to any human being. In time of war, when all other sources of revenue are seriously impaired, this will remain intact. It may become the best security for public loans hereafter, in times of difficulty and danger, as it has been heretofore. Why should we impair or destroy this system at the present moment? What necessity exists for it?

The people of the United States have advanced with steady but rapid strides to their present condition of power and prosperity. They have been guided in their progress by the fixed principle of protecting the equal rights of all, whether they be rich or poor. No agrarian sentiment has ever prevailed among them. The honest poor man, by frugality and industry, can, in any part of our country, acquire a competence for himself and his family, and in doing this he feels that he eats the bread of independence. He desires no charity, either from the Government or from his neighbors. This bill, which proposes to give him land at an almost nominal price, out of the property of the Government, will go far to demoralize the people, and repress this noble spirit of independence. It may introduce among us those pernicious social theories which have proved so disastrous in other countries.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

How Congress Elects the President and Vice President.

It may be useful, just about this time, to re-produce the statement which the approach of a Presidential election makes opportune every four years. It is thus succinctly given by a writer in the *New York Daily Times*:

The House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a Vice President, nor the Senate with the election of a President. The powers of each body are distinct and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the electors, the House of Representatives may choose the President, their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for for President.

If no vice-President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President from the two highest numbers on the list of those voted for for Vice-President.

It the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President, whether elected by the electors or by the Senate, shall act as President.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice-President, is exactly the reverse of that which governs the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House, representing the people, and ordinarily voting *per capita*, vote for President by States, the representation from each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate representing the States—in theory, at least, and in the manner of electing Senators—vote for President, *per capita*, each Senator being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice.

GERMAN BOOTS AND SHOES.—A sample of German boots and shoes has been received at Savannah, Ga., and the "News" says they can be delivered at that port at least forty per cent. cheaper than the same articles can be bought in the Northern States.

EARLY PEACHES.—The first peaches of the season were received in New York, by the steamship Columbia, Tuesday, from Charleston. Two boxes from Aiken, S. C., sold for $16 per box, and another was sold for $13.

News Items.

The steamer Pocahontas, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst., has arrived at New Orleans.

She brings despatches from the American Legation at Mexico, for Washington. The general news is uninteresting.

Miramon was still near Guadalajara. Castillo had command of the Liberal troops there.

Nothing has been heard of Gen. Uraga.

The Liberal army was being concentrated at Santa Anna and Aratlan.

Another engagement was daily expected at Pachuca.

The new Spanish Minister is Zialleringly. (?)

Ugene Adams, under sentence of death in New Orleans for murder, committed suicide, on the night of the 20th inst., by taking strychnine.

The California overland mail of the 16th inst. arrived at Springfield, Mo., on the 22d.

The Indians were making attacks on all the stations and settlements from Walker's river to Honey Lake.—They had concentrated 3,000 strong at Tyrannin Lake. Col. Jack Hays, with 600 volunteers and 16 government soldiers, had met and defeated 300 Indians at William's Station. A stronger party had started to force a general battle.

The pony express has been discontinued in consequence of these disturbances, which constitute the only topic of interest. At San Francisco the news of the rejection of the Santillan claim caused great rejoicing.

CONVICTION OF MARONEY, THE ROBBER.—*Montgomery, June* 22.—Maroney, a former agent of the Adams Express Company has plead guilty of the robbery of $50,000 from the express car, some time since, and was sentenced by Judge Sporter to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The money was recovered last August, by Pinkerton's Detective Agency, of Chicago.—It was found buried in an obscure place, near Philadelphia. The wife of Maroney and other parties are implicated, and will doubtless be brought to justice.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Isaac Hays left West Chester, Pa., on the 22d, having bid his parents farewell. He sails for the Arctic regions from Boston, on the 26th inst. He is in good spirits and confident of success.

The commissioners from the original thirteen States, appointed to superintend the erection, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, of a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, have adopted an address to the Legislatures of the original thirteen States, stating that the monument will cost not over $150,000, and suggesting that the sums to be contributed by the States shall be in proportion to the number of Representatives in Congress of each; that the material shall be granite, and the design distinguished for simplicity. The monument will be so constructed as to admit of an appropriate inscription upon it by each of the original States. The corner-stone will be laid July 4, 1861, if the necessary amount shall be previously subscribed.

From Denver City.

Advices from Denver city to the 9th inst. have been received at St. Josephs. It is stated that Mr. Fowler, the defaulting New York postmaster, is reported to have been identified at Pike's Peak.

The express from Denver with advices to the 14th has also arrived, bringing $8.900 in gold. The news from the Arkansas mines is favorable. A man from there estimates there will be $3,000,000 taken from the California gulch alone this season. One man had taken out in one day 60 ounces. Others give very unfavorable reports, and say that but few claims will pay well.

A large number of the citizens of Denver are going to the California gulch. It is nine miles long and from one to three hundred feet wide. Three small gulches running into it promise to be as rich as the main gulch. They are all free from snow and frost. A town has been laid out in a beautiful valley at the mouth of California gulch, called Jeaboe, which is rapidly filling with trading houses, etc.

MILITARY SUICIDES IN AUSTRIA.—In the year 1846 two hundred and seventy-four Austrian soldiers destroyed themselves. Impatient of life, or sick of bearing present ills, the chance of destruction by the sword seemed too remote or uncertain. Of this number one hundred and seventy-two, or sixty per cent. shot themselves, a method of voluntary death more popular among civilians than soldiers. Among the suicides by fire-arms, soldiers use the musket sixty times in the hundred, and the pistols forty times. In 1852, an Austrian artillerist, nineteen years old, placed himself before a cannon and discharged it. His body was severed just above the hips. In a period of eighteen years four per cent. of the suicides were nineteen years old; eight, twenty one; thirteen twenty-three; eight, twenty-four; fifteen, twenty-five; four, twenty-six; six, twenty-seven; seven, twenty eight; two, twenty-nine; four, thirty-one; two, thirty-two; three, thirty-four. The usual causes were fear of punishment, homesickness, gambling, wounded honor, and bodily suffering. Sixty per cent. shot themselves through the head; forty per cent. aimed at the heart, (all did not hit it,) and two in the abdomen. Some of the suicides loaded their guns with water and some with brandy. A fluid discharged near at hand causes an ugly wound; the parts are destroyed in an irregular form, and the features blown to pieces beyond recognition. A blank cartridge received directly from the muzzle of the fire-arm has the same effect. Unlike the Japanese, soldiers rarely effect the "happy dispatch" by the sword. Among the Mongolians the correct place is the abdomen.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead conferees met Tuesday, for the twelth time, and, to the surprise of both branches of Congress, finally agreed on a report. By this compromise, all the lands subject to private entry is to be open for homesteads, at 25 cents per acre, and also one-half of the surveyed public land which has not yet been offered at public sale—that is, the odd numbered sections. Pre-emptors, now on the public lands, are to have two years after the passage of the act to pay for their lands, and to pay then at half price, 62½ cents per acre. The Senate are to strike out their section requiring the President to sell the public lands within two years after their survey. The House conferees insisted on extending the bill to all over 21 years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to all the surveyed lands, but this being declined, acceded to the above, with the reservation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and should insist on its enlargement hereafter. It is understood that one of the Senate conferees, Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, declined, joining in the above agreement. While only Messrs. Bragg and Pearce, in the Senate, voted nay, ten more than two-thirds of the House voted in the affirmative on concurring in the conference report of the bill. The negative vote was exclusively Southern men, there being a sectional division on the subject.

A TRIFLING DIFFERENCE.—Judge H——, of Detroit, although celebrated in his profession, was noted among his acquaintances as being very dull of seeing a pun. One day being at a dinner party, the following conundrum was given by one of the guests:

"When is a young lady like a vehicle in common use?"

"When she is a little sulky."

The Judge, like all the rest of the company, thought it first rate. The next evening, paying a vis

From the Charleston Courier.

Affray at Summerville.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., May 12, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—According to plans laid down, I arrived here safe and sound, took rooms at Brown's Hotel, and retired for the night. The evening was beautiful, cool, and invigorating, and with feelings calmed down by the quietness surrounding me, I sought the arms of Morpheus. In a few moments I was in the land of dreams, and didn't I have some funny ones. I was just about to witness a lady of some 200 pounds weight raise herself in the air, without any visible support, when suddenly the roll of the drum called me back to worldly thoughts. With the promptness of a soldier, I was up and ready to meet the enemy. For a few moments I flattered myself that the arrival of the "Major" was the sole cause of commotion; in a moment my speech book was in hand, and an impromptu speech for the occasion selected.

The excitement in the meantime had increased fearfully, the town *bell* sent forth its thundering peals, the very dogs (and their name was legion) howled forth most piteously, and I may say dismally; every thought of a public reception disappeared; in haste I put the ladies of my party up the chimneys, and joined the excited citizens ready to defend their homes and firesides. The Grecy Rifles presented a bold front, and on recognizing me gave three hearty cheers, which slightly touched my vanity. On enquiry, I ascertained that the leader of a notorious and very numerous gang of bloody thieves had been seen in town, and it was supposed the gang contemplated a descent on the unsuspecting village. A hasty council of war was convened, and my plans of battle, aggressive and defensive, (volunteered for the solemn occasion) were adopted.

Not to be tedious, I will state that after innumerable hair-breadth escapes, and many deeds of personal bravery, the leader was taken prisoner, put in chains, and lodged in prison, guarded by a detachment of the "Grecy Rifles," brought out early in the morning, tried by Judge Lynch, found guilty, and sentenced to be "*Bled to Death*;" sentence carried into execution in a half hour, and the victim left exposed as a warning to his brother marauders.

That such an illegal act was consummated in South Carolina, within twenty miles of Charleston, will scarcely be believed; it will be condemned in all civilized communities, but I for one *uphold it*.

The name of the unfortunate victim sounded like Gallinipper Mosquito. MAJOR.

"Nice Girls."

From an uncredited article, under this caption in the Philadelphia Bulletin, we condense a few paragraphs that will find a heartier response from our bachelor friends than many a "dashing belle" would imagine.—There is nothing "half so sweet in life," half so beautiful, or delightful, or loveable as a "nice girl." Not a pretty, or a dashing, or an elegant girl, but a nice girl; one of those lovely, lively, good tempered, good hearted, sweet-faced, amiable, neat, natty, domestic creatures met within the sphere of "home," diffusing around the domestic hearth the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice young girl is not the languish beauty, dwaling on a sofa, and discussing the last novel or opera; nor the giraffe-like creatures sweeping majestically through a drawing room. The nice girl may not even dance or play well, and knows nothing about "using her eyes" or coquetting with a fan. She never languishes; she's too active. She is not given to "sensation" she is too busy. At the opera she is not in front, showing her bare shoulders, but sits quiet and unobtrusive—at the back of the box, most likely. In fact, it is not often in such scenes that we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meals? Who makes the toast and the tea, and buttons the boys' shirts, and waters the flowers, and feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor and the sitting-room? Is it the languisher, or the giraffe, or the *elegante*? Not a bit of it; it is the nice girl.

Her unaided toilet is made in the shortest possible time, yet how charmingly is it done, and how elegant her neat dress and plain collar! What hearty kisses she distributes among the family! no presenting of cheek or brow like the "fine girl," but an audible smack, which says plainly, "I love you ever so much." If I ever coveted anything, it is one of the nice girl's kisses.

Breakfast over, down into the kitchen to see about dinner, and all day long she is up and down, always doing, and always cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until the day is gone, when she will polka with the boys, and sing old songs, and play old tunes to her father for hours together. She is a perfect treasure, is the "nice girl." When illness comes, it is she that attends with unwearying patience the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue, that she will not undergo; no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be ill, to be watched by such loving eyes and tended by such fair hands.

One of the most marked characteristics of the "nice girl" is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high frock, a plain collar, and the neatest of neck ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a "nice girl" yet who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore low dresses or a splendid bonnet.

I say again, there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good, as a "nice girl." She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous; but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we lie down to rest.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN A HORSE.—A homeopathic physician in New York gives the following interesting and valuable account of his treatment of a case of disease in one of his horses—the symptoms of which so resemble the malady which is devastating the herds in Massachusetts, as to naturally suggest the inquiry if the pleuro-pneumonia may not extend to the horse of this country as well as to the horned cattle. The horse was first observed to lose his spirits, and then his strength. The next day, as he stood in his stall, he hung his head and refused to eat, but manifested a great thirst. His mouth was hot, and his tongue pale and dry. His respiration was superficial, hot, and panting. His eyes were dull and watery, nostrils extended and red. He had a dry but not frequent cough. The pulse was not much disturbed. His weakness increased until he could scarcely move or stand. The treatment was: Aconite of the 12th, four doses, three hours apart—permitted to act 12 hours; the next day, bryonia of the 30th, dissolved in a bucket one-quarter full of water, taken at a draught, repeated at evening, and again the next evening. Under the aconite the heat of the horse's mouth disappeared, and the thirst lessened. After the bryonia the capacity to cough increased, showing that the strong hepatization of the lungs had diminished; then his general strength increased, and his appetite grew. One dose of phosphorus 30th, given 24 hours after, completed the cure of a case, every one of whose symptoms was the "pleuro-pneumonia" of Massachusetts.

A TRIFLING DIFFERENCE.—Judge H——, of Detroit, although celebrated in his profession, was noted among his acquaintances as being very dull of seeing a pun. One day, being at a dinner party, the following conundrum was given by one of the guests.

"When is a young lady like a vehicle in common use?"

"When she is a little sulky."

The Judge, like all the rest of the company, thought it first rate. The next evening, paying a visit to Miss Belle C——, the Judge thought it would please her very well and gave it as follows;

"When is a young lady like a vehicle in common use?"

Miss C——, having given it up, the Judge replied, to her amazement and amusement:

"When she is a little buggy."

A phrenologist, after examining the head of Sayers, the prize-fighter, renders the following verdict, which is equally applicable to Heenan:

"The peculiar courage displayed by Sayers appears to be much admired by persons in all ranks of life, but a moment's reflection will show that the courage he manifested in the late fight was nothing more than the same kind of pluck and courage which is displayed by the bulldog and game-cock. There was nothing moral in it, because those qualities of the mind that distinguish the human being from the brute are averse to all such conflicts."

Visit to the Office of the London Times.

LONDON, March 24, 1860.

Through the politeness of the manager of the establishment, I was permitted to visit the mechanical portion of the office of the London Times and to spend sufficient time there to get a tolerably good idea of this immense concern, and the manner in which business is done in it. The office, as almost everybody knows, is located in "Printing House Square," and probably almost everybody has imagined that "Printing House Square" is a large and noisy place in some busy thoroughfare of London, and that the Times office would of course be in some locality where it could at least be easily found. Such, however, is not the case, and without a map, and constant inquiry, it would be almost impossible for a stranger to find it, even when placed within a block of the office. Striking towards the Thames from off Ludgate Hill, in the vicinity of Blackfriar's Bridge, I threaded half a dozen narrow streets, and when near the river and satisfied that I had lost my way, I came upon a little triangular space, from one side of which rose a dingy looking building, over the door of which was a little sign, "The Times office," and underneath, the arms of England. It was a perfect solitude, within three minutes' walk of one of the great arteries of London. Upon entering, I was shown into a small room, called "the finishing room." Here, upon presenting my card, I was introduced to a very gentlemanly man, who informed me that he had been connected with the paper for more than forty years, and who offered to show me over the establishment. In his room the forms are made up, the galleys being brought down from the composing room, and the one adjoining, for that purpose. Here a'one were the galleys of matter & advertisements left over, of the latter of which my guide informed me there were often sixty or seventy columns, for which space cannot be found even in the immense double sheet which is daily published. The day before, two thousand advertisements were taken in at the office, which is alongside of this "finishing room," and which is devoted exclusively to the reception of advertisements—and about fifteen hundred different ones go into the paper daily, making up from eight to ten pages of the sixteen printed. About six columns of these daily are advertisements of servants wanting places. These are charged eighteen pence each, and are limited to three lines, many of them being rewritten after coming to the office, and made to conform to the prescribed form. No difference in price is made on account of any additional number of insertions. From here, we went into an adjoining room, where the "day compositors" were at work upon the second edition of the paper, which is printed at half-past twelve o'clock, and contains, in addition to the morning news, the letter of the Paris correspondent, and such foreign matter as arrives in the morning mail. There are fifty compositors employed in this department, and who, after the evening edition is worked off, go to work upon the advertisements, while there are seventy compositors employed upon the night work, making in all one hundred and twenty compositors. To correct their matter there are employed twenty-four proof readers, one half for the day and the other for the night.

From this composing room we went into the foundry. The morning edition of the Times varies from sixty to seventy thousand copies, and in order to save the time in printing, and the expense of setting up an extra form, a duplicate of the original form is made here to be worked upon one press, while the original itself is on the other. This is effected in the following manner: The form being brought down here, a pulp of *papier machc*, prepared by some secret process, is spread on it, and beaten into it with a large heavy brush. This process and the hardening of the mould occupies but a minute and a half, and when it is taken off the form, it, of course, presents a perfect *fac simile* of the form itself.—It is then placed in a sort of a press, and while yet pliable is shaped in the circular form which it is necessary the forms should have to accommodate themselves to the cylinder presses, and then the molten type metal is poured in, and in two minutes more it is cooled, and, being taken out of the mould, the imperfections which have occurred in the casting are rectified, and in half an hour this form is ready for the press. It would require the work of seventy men seven hours to effect the same purpose as this little piece of work—which is done in thirty minutes.

This *papier mache* process of moulding has been in use in the Times office about five years. The secret of the composition is known only to the discoverer, an Italian named Dalegani, who lives in London, and who brings the prepared pulp to the Times office every evening.—He has not been able to procure a patent for his invention, it being alleged that it is only an improvement upon the ancient method of stereotyping with plaster moulds. They say they find the composition superior in every respect to plaster, it being much cleaner, and not injuring the face of the type so much. Six duplicates may be taken from one of these moulds before it is burnt through. The last page, containing the leading article of the Times, is sent down to the foundry about four o'clock in the morning, and at a quarter-past six the impression is off.

From here we went into the paper room, which is by the side of the foundry, on the basement floor, passing through a large carpenter's shop, where a half a dozen men are kept constantly at work, and looking into several neat little bath rooms constructed for the accommodation of the workmen. The paper room we found filled up with paper; and here I obtained some interesting statistics as to the amount of the raw material consumed in the publication of the Times.

The paper is furnished from four paper mills, the property of the proprietors of the Times, and is made entirely of linen. During the Russian war, (as a great many of the rags came from Russia, and there being, therefore, a fear that the supply might be cut short,) the proprietors offered a reward of one thousand pounds sterling for the discovery of a substitute for linen. All sorts of material—straw, vegetable, fibres of a great many descriptions, shavings, &c.—were sent them to experiment upon; but they found nothing which would answer the purpose, and by some means managed to keep up the supply of rags during the continuance of the war. Nine tons, or ninety thousand sheets of this paper are used daily, and there is only room here to keep a three days' supply on hand. Each sheet costs the proprietors a penny and a farthing and a fraction; so that the two sheets on which the paper is printed, with the duty, the guide informed me, cost fully three pence, the price at which the paper after it is printed is sold to the newsmen—the profits, of course, then, must be derived entirely from the advertisements, and the addition to the circulation of the paper is no direct pecuniary advantage. This circulation has, however, increased considerably within the past ten years. In 1851, thirteen millions of copies were printed; in 1857, sixteen millions one hundred thousand; in 1858, sixteen millions seven hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six; and last year, over seventeen millions, or an average of fifty-four thousand copies daily, were printed. The largest number ever printed of any single edition was on the day after the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, when seventy thousand copies were struck off.

At the further end of this room is a machine which is used for "wetting down," the old process of doing this by hand having been discharged about five years since, and the machine now in use having been invented by an employee in the paper room. The apparattus is very simple, consisting of a wollen apron, upon which the paper is fed, and which carries it under a cylinder and brush, the whole being wet, and the paper, twenty-four sheets of which are fed at one time, coming out thoroughly dampened. It is piled away in an adjoining room, and twelve hours afterwards is all turned by hand. By this machine 110,000 sheets may be wet down in seven hours with the labor of three men—the same amount of work which, under the old process, required the labor of twelve men twelve hours.

From this we went up into the press room, where by this time the evening edition was being worked upon two of Applegrath's eight cylinder presses. This is certainly one of the most beautiful pieces of machinery I ever saw. Four pages of the circular forms are screwed on to an upright cylinder, which forms the centre of the huge machine, which, in all its parts, is about thirty feet in diameter. Then ranged around a platform above are eight pairs of feeding rollers, which take the sheet, and, conveying it to the cylinder, pass it round it, and then by means of rollers and tapes pass it back directly under the feeding rollers, where it entered, and where the fly-boy sits to take it off. In this way eight sheets are turned off from the press each second and a half, amounting to twelve thousand five hundred an hour—the two presses in the morning, in two hours, printing fifty thousand sheets. These presses have been in operation since 1848, and have never been out of order but once, when a Prussian officer, who was examining one of them a little too minutely, had the cape of his cloak caught in the main cylinder, and would himself have followed it had he not retained sufficient presence of mind to unclasp his outer garments, which he must have done with lightning-like quickness. As it was, his cloak was torn into very small rags. There was no second edition of the Times that day, and the proprietors were subjected to a little bill of repairs, amounting to £300. These machines cost £3,000 each, and are superintended by the brother of the inventor. Each one requires sixteen men to feed and fly it.

In the adjoining room are two of Hoe's ten cylinder presses. These were built in Manchester, and one has been in use for two or three years, and the other has just been completed. These are used for printing the advertising pages, which go on at 7 o'clock in the evening, and the first side of the news, which commences at 2 in the morning. These machines cost £6,000 each. They throw off each 16,400 impressions in an hour, and have been made to print 20,000; but they complain with them that they had them manufactured with the understanding that they would print 35,000 an hour, but that they found, when they struck off over 17,000 some of the more delicate portions of the machinery were liable to breakage. Notwithstanding this, however, it seems they had another machine, built at double the cost of their Applegarth machines, and thus John Bull pays homage to the inventive genius of Young America. It was in the office of the London Times that, in November, 1814, the first steam press, a two cylinder machine, was put up, and by hard work they managed to make it throw off twelve hundred impressions an hour. What a change in the facilities for multiplying impressions between that time and this.

From the press room we entered the publishing room. The edition of the Times is all sold to newsmen, and the proprietors have nothing to do with furnishing subscribers with the paper. No mailing is done at the office, neither are the names of subscribers taken there. Should a person in America send a draft or the money to the London Times office for a year's subscription, the order would be immediately handed over to a newsman. The principal one of these in London is a man named Smith, who takes daily from the Times office twenty-four wagon loads—about twenty-eight thousand papers a day. He gets sixteen thousand of these at half-past five in the morning, to send off to his agents and subscribers all over England by the first train. About 19,000 only of the edition of the Times is circulated in London. Besides Smith, there are about one hundred and fifty newsmen in London who purchase and circulate the Times, and the town publication is usually delivered about seven o'clock in the publishing room—each newsman taking his turn to be served first, an alphabetical list being made out, and A served first one morning, B the next, and so on to the end of the list. The newsmen pay three pence each for the papers and sell them for four pence. The newsmen order their papers the day beforehand, and no more are printed than they call for. The publishing office presents a very lively scene. The most spacious portion of it is in front of the counter, and here are two or three hundred boys waiting for papers.—They are counted from behind by a young man who counts three hundred papers a minute, and the boys fold them on the tables in front.

A few statistics, and I am done with the mechanical department of the London Times. The receipts for advertisements are about £250,000, or a million and a quarter of dollars annually, and the receipts for the paper about the same. The receipts for the sale of the paper, being cancelled by the actual cost of the raw material, of course amount to nothing, and there is an expense of about £100,000 a year required to carry on the establishment, leaving therefore a profit of £150,000, or $750,000 per annum. Three hundred and fifty men are employed in the various departments, from the editor down to the fly-boy. Twenty of these are Parliamentary reporters, engaged in reporting the debates.—These each take notes fifteen minutes at a time, and then retire to a room in the rear of the reporters' gallery to write them out, and four cabs are kept constantly running during the time of session between the London Times office and the Houses of Parliament, to bring the copy which these indefatigable workers furnish. But I am getting on to another branch of my subject, and shall leave the editorial characteristics of the office for a future letter.—*Correspondence New York Herald.*

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—It affords us much pleasure to announce the appointment as United States Minister to the Court of Russia, of Hon. John Appleton, so well known and universally esteemed as Assistant Secretary of State since the commencement of President Buchanan's Administration. The President could not have selected one better qualified for that high diplomatic service, and thorough knowledge of the foreign relations of our Government, render him eminently fitted for the position, the duties of which we know he will discharge with credit to himself and his country.

Mr. Appleton graduated at Bowdoin College in his native State (Maine) in 1834, and was admitted to practice law at Portland in 1837. In the following year he became editor of the *Portland Argus*, and soon distinguished himself as one of the ablest and most powerful Democratic editors in the country. In 1845, at the request of Hon. George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Polk, he became Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and subsequently, on the retirement of Mr. Trist, accepted the office of Chief Clerk of the State Department, then presided over by Mr. Buchanan. In 1848 he accepted the appointment of United States charge d'affaires to the republic of Bolivia. On his return home after the election of General Taylor, he resumed the practice of his profession at Portland, in partnership with Hon. Nathan Clifford, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In September, 1850, he was elected to Congress from his district. In 1855 he accepted the office of Secretary of Legation in London and returned home in 1856. While in London General Pierce offered him the appointment of charge d' affaires at the Court of St. James on the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, and that of United States Minister to Sweden, both of which he declined, preferring to take an active part in the presidential campaign of 1856. For a short time Mr. Appleton filled the editorial chair of the *Washington Union*, but was compelled by ill-health to resign it. He was then appointed Assistant Secretary of State, which office he has filled with signal ability until his acceptance of the mission to Russia.

In the appointment of Mr. Trescot, we may congratulate the country that the important place made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Appleton has been most fortunately filled. The tastes and studies of Mr. Trescot have been long directed to diplomatic subjects, and the occasional volume illustrative of American diplomacy which he has given to the public, furnish ample evidence both of his industry and his ability. A brief experience, moreover, as Secretary of Legation at London, has given him some practical knowledge of the forms of diplomatic business, and cannot fail to be of essential service to him in his new position. We predict for Mr. Trescot the most complete success in his discharge of the responsible duties which will be devolved on him as Assistant Secretary of State.—*Washington Constitution.*

It is understood that Prince de Joinville has a son for which he wishes a naval education, and he desires that he might have the privilege of one year's study at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to be subjected there to all the rules of the institute, but to have no appointment, and the whole expense to be defrayed by the Prince himself.

A GOOD REASON.—"Mother," said little Nezzie, one morning, after having fallen from his bed—"Mother I think I know *why* I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept *too near the place where I got in.*" Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that was not the reason. It was because I slept *too near where I fell out.*"

From the Country Gentlemen.

Ashes as a Manure.

The value of ashes in an agricultural point of view, is, we fear, far from being sufficiently appreciated by farmers. Many are in the habit of selling them, at from eight to twelve cents a bushel, when they might get a much higher price in the increased product, if they applied them as a manure to their crops. We will mention some of the results from their use occurring in our experience, in which we have always found them of material benefit on all dry soils.

Some years since we applied ashes, at the rate of forty bushels per acre, to a gravely loam soil, in grass at the time, to the very manifest improvement of the product. This ground was ploughed up the next spring for corn and potatoes, as well as some joining to which our ashes were applied, and the benifit of the application was plainly seen, in about double the product of the ashed over the unashed portion. The potato vines withstood the severe drouth of that year perfectly, and gave excellent fair potatoes, and the corn was equally benefitted.

The effect of the application of ashes in quantity is felt for several years. In this, as in all our other trials, the product showed plainly the extent of the plot covered with ashes for several years. The same fact may be noticed of the burning of heaps of logs and brush—the ground covered by them retains its fertility for a long time.

As a top-dressing for corn, we apply two or three table-spoonfuls to the hill just before hoeing the first time, and find it profitable. We have noticed again and again, a sufficient improvement to pay for the labor at a dollar a day, and double price for the ashes, and believe that they hasten the maturity and thus increase the certainty and amount of the crop. Two years ago we gave a dressing of thirty bushels per acre to a part of our corn field, harrowing the ashes in just before planting; and had then the largest corn, and the next year the best barley, and now the best wheat of any portion of the lot, the whole being otherwise treated alike for each crop.—We have applied them in the same way to barley with equal good result.

For composting with muck, ashes are of much value—nearly equal to lime, bushel for bushel, to hasten the decomposition of vegetable matter and fit it to benefit the soil. Also, in garden culture and for orchard trees, ashes prove profitable, and we hope every farmer will give them a fair trial before he allows them to be sold off the farm. Other manures should be used, and used freely; but ashes will assist in bringing their virtues into the state most available to the crop, as well as having an ameliorating mechanical effect upon the soil.

The same paper contains a valuable hint in regard to the advantage of using

Liquid Manures.

"A few years ago I was induced to build a sink and reservoir in the corner of my garden, to receive all the slops, suds, &c., of the house, which had been previously thrown away, and well nigh wasted. Into this reservoir I threw occasionally a few shovelfuls of hen droppings, and during the season of growth employed the liquid as it collected, in watering my garden, by means of a can and a large syringe. An application of this kind was made almost every evening, and the luxuriant growth of the plants of all kinds was truly astonishing. The remarkable results obtained by this mode of irrigating and manuring my garden, induced me to build another reservoir, get a small engine like that used by firemen, and extend the practice to my lawn, orchard, and calf pasture. The increase in my crops of grass, &c., has abundantly remunerated me, and I do think that if some one should invent an easy method of carrying liquid manure all over our farms, he would be one of the greatest benefactors of his age and country."

If liquid manures are so valuable how can they be best kept? The editor of the above-mentioned journal answers the question in a pertinent article on

Manure Cisterns.

Solid manure may be deposited in such form as may be convenient—a block with straight sides, formed of successive alternating layers of manure and of tuft, loam, muck, &c., so as to make compost, is usually most convenient. Tanks for liquid manure may be variously made, according to circumstance. For temporary use, to be given up in two or three years, the following may do, if good stiff clay is accessible in quantity. Dig a square vault, cover the bottom a few inches thick with clay well worked up to about the consistence of brick clay, and pound it hard. This may be covered with rough boards for convenience in clearing out any solid manure which may fall in with the liquid—or the clay may remain exposed. Then line the sides with rough boards placed horizontally and against scantling posts, leaving a few inches space between the boards and the earth sides. As each successive board is put in, ram and pound in the clay into the space between the boards and earth sides. If good water lime mortar and gravel are readily obtained, the space may be filled in with these, which will soon set as each successive board is placed in, and this will ultimately form an excellent and durable tank, the boards being afterwards removed. If the cistern, however, is of much size, there will be danger of these sides cracking and falling in unless of considerable thickness, or unless the boards are allowed to remain. Another way, where the subsoil is very hard, and is of such a character that it may be excavated with very smooth sides, is to cut a circular vault, and to plaster the sides with the water lime mortar, two or three coats of which will make a water-tight cistern. Where the subsoil will not admit of this process, then the walls of the cistern may be built of stone or brick, and afterwards plastered with water lime mortar as already directed.

We think that on the whole, a brick circular cistern is the cheapest, and attended with the least trouble in construction. The brick should be hard burned; and if laid in a true circle, and the earth compactly filled in, and slightly pounded between the brick and earth sides as the wall rises, the wall will be thick enough, even if they are placed on edge, for being in the form of an arch they cannot fall in. They may be contracted at the top like the arch of an oven, with a small hole for cleaning, and for inserting a pump, but the contracted part should be thicker. Three coats of water lime mortar will make an excellent tank. The arch form also obviates the necessity of thick walls, when stones are laid instead of brick, eight inches or a foot being quite sufficient.—These are usually made merely in common mortar, and not in water lime, the latter being employed only for the coats afterwards. Yet if water lime were used for the whole, it would obviously make a more perfect wall.

A Scotch Answer.

The Rev. Ralph Erskine, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to his venerable brother Ebenezer.

"Oh, man," said the latter, "but you come in a gude time, I have a deal of examination to-day; and ye maun tak' it, as I have matters o' importance to settle at Perth."

"With all my heart," quoth Ralph.

"Noo," says Ebenezer, "ye'll find a' my folks easy to examine but ane, and him I reckon ye had better na meddle wi." He has an old-fashioned Scotch way o' answering ane question by putting another, and may be he'll affront ye."

"Affront me!" quoth the indignant theologian, "do you think he can foil me wi' my ane tools?"

"A weel," says his brother, "I see gie ye fair warning ye had better na ca' him up.

The recusant was one Walter Simpson, the vulcan of the parish. The gifted Ralph determined to silence him at once with a leading unanswerable question. Accordingly, after putting a variety of simple preliminary interrogatories to the minor clod-hoppers, he at once, with a loud voice, cried out:

"Walter Simpson!"

"Here, sir!" says Walter; are ye wanting me?"

"Attention, sir! Now, Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence?"

"Ay, till he got a wife," instantly cried the anvil-hammerer; "but can you tell me how long he stood after?"

"Sit down, Walter," said the discomfitted divine.

GOOD NEWS FOR COFFEE DRINKERS.—The new crop of coffee in Brazil is larger than ever before known, the limbs of the trees having to be propped up to prevent their breaking beneath the weight of the growing berries. The new coffee will not be in market before the middle of June.—*Exchange.*

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, HELD AT RALEIGH ON THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1860.

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in June, 1856.

2. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the distribution of the public lands or their proceeds, the enactment of homestead bills, or any other mode of disposing of the public domain, without equivalent, as unconstitutional, anti-democratic, and impolitic.

4. *Resolved*, That the threatening aspect of our national affairs, owing to the rise of a sectional and fanatical party at the North, jeopardizing not only the rights and interests of the South, but the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union, demands that all national men in every section should stand together as a unit in opposition to the aggressive and unprincipled organization known as the black Republican party.

5. *Resolved*, That the only hope of securing the requisite unity of action in defence of constitutional rights depends upon the success of the Democratic party, and that all organizations in this State or elsewhere, with the view of impairing that unity or casting imputation upon *the* great conservative party of the country, is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Constitution, and thereby gravely imperil the very existence of the government itself.

6. *Resolved*, That while we make no threat, and throw out no menace, we solemnly declare that the people of this State will resist aggression upon their Constitutional rights whenever the emergency arises.

7. *Resolved*, That the recent invasion of the soil of our sister State of Virginia, by a band of armed traitors, was the legitimate result of the principles and teachings of the black Republican party, and the triumph of that party would be followed by continued bloody raids of like character upon all the border Southern States; that such collisions, even if unattended by the present exasperating causes of alienation, would alone destroy that fraternal feeling between the sections, without which the Union cannot endure.

8. *Resolved*, That the course of our Democratic Representatives in the present Congress of the United States meets with our warmest approval, and that the manly and patriotic action of those national Democrats from the non-slaveholding States who have so nobly co-operated and continue to co-operate with them, demands a cordial and heartfelt recognition at our hands.

9. *Resolved*, That having the fullest confidence in the patriotism and ability of the national Democratic Convention to assemble at Charleston on the 23d of April next, we hereby pledge ourselves to give to the nominees of that Convention a zealous and unwavering support.

10. *Resolved*, That James Buchanan, President of the United States, deserves the thanks of the South and of the whole country for the broad constitutional policy which has characterized the course of his administration.

11. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction, at this time, by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.

12. *Resolved*, That we are anxious to see the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of internal improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing to onerous burdens on the other.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Ellis has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re election, we again present to the people of North Carolina, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan, a gentleman and a patriot, a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

From the North Carolina Planter.

SPRING GARDEN, N. C., May 14, 1860.

EDITOR N. C. PLANTER: Seeing that your paper (the Planter) is filled generally with instruction upon every object belonging to the proper agricultural cultivation of our State, and information coming from nearly all portions of it, which, in the aggregate is seldom excelled for productiveness and quality of produce by any State in the Union—I propose saying a few words for New Hanover, although she has been slow to seize the helm and steer onward in the improvements which have been taken up by some of our eastern counties, and have proved so beneficial to the enterprising planter.

New Hanover is possessed of facilities rare in any portion of the State. First, her soil will compare favorably with an eastern county, either for producing corn or cotton. Although interspersed with small barren sand hills in the interior, yet her waste land is small in proportion to her rich upland; and no county in my knowledge possesses so great an amount of rich swamp land that is equally easy to reclaim.

But backward as seem to have been the tillers of her soil, they are awakening to a knowledge of the fact that the old bare hills upon which their fathers toiled to rear them to manhood, cannot possibly afford the quantity of produce necessary to justify the tillage, without relief by a proper system of manuring and otherwise improving.

I therefore feel bound to say to the readers of the Planter, that a portion of our most enterprising citizens have already adopted and are carrying out a system of practical and judicious farming, which will receive the approval of all good farmers, and soon carry New Hanover above the high praised south and west, to which so many of our fellow-citizens have of late years removed. Cotton, the great staple of the South, can be raised in New Hanover, as has been fully tested, of quality equal to any portion of the State.

In many places, in passing through this county, the cotton planters' eye is attracted by the upturned clay upon a rich and fertile soil. This is not from unusual deep ploughing, but chiefly from the fact that all our upland has a fine clay subsoil, and of that quality which, when drained, will produce either corn or cotton equal to any upland in the eastern counties; then, by using annual dressing of compost or stable manure, the land will grow rapidly rich, which object is coming distinctly into view among those who have a knowledge that farming can be made one of the most profitable as well as healthy occupations. Though many of our fellow-citizens are yet ignorant of the real value of their land, they will in a few years find economy in adopting the improvment system that others have commenced. Already you find many of the swamp lands are being drained, and soon will be yielding in great abundance. I am one in the midst, and hope to see the thing prosper.

W. H. C.

Senator Chesnut's Remarks on Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Several erroneous and imperfect reports of Senator Chesnut's remarks on Mr. Sumner's recent indecent abolition harangue have been published. We publish below the report of the *Congressional Globe*:

MR. CHESNUT. Mr. President, after the extraordinary though characteristic speech just uttered in the Senate, it is proper that I assign the reason for the position we are now inclined to assume.

After ranging over Europe, crawling through the back doors to whine at the feet of British aristocracy, craving pity, and reaping a rich harvest of contempt, the slanderer of States and men reappears in the Senate. We had hoped to be relieved from the outpourings of such vulgar malice. We had hoped that one who had felt, though ignominiously he failed to meet, the consequences of a former insolence, would have become wiser, if not better, by experience. In this I am disappointed; and I regret it.

Mr. President, in the heroic ages of the world men were deified for the possession and the exercise of some virtues—wisdom, truth, justice, magnanimity, courage. In Egypt, also, we know they deified beasts and reptiles; but even that bestial people worshipped their idols on account of some supposed virtue. It has been left for this day, for this country, for the abolitionists of Massachusetts, to deify the incarnation of malice, mendacity, and cowardice.

Sir, we do not intend to be guilty of aiding in the apotheosis of pusillanimity and meanness. We do not intend to contribute, by any conduct on our part, to increase the devotees at the shrine of this new idol. We know what is expacted and what is desired. We are not inclined again to send forth the recipient of punishment howling through the world, yelping fresh cries of slander and malice.

These are the reasons, which I feel it due to myself and others to give to the Senate and the country, why we have quietly listened to what has been said, and why we can take no other notice of the matter.

GROANS OF THE PLEASURE SEEKERS.—Letters from Saratoga and Sharon Springs, published in New York papers, gives doleful accounts of the tribulations of the advance guard of visitors at these watering places.—They complain of the baths, of the rooms, of everything connected with the hotels. They are neither decently fed nor comfortably lodged.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Mad Engineer.

Night on the Father of Waters! Night, with her sable veil lowering over the mourning city of New Orleans.

The shrill roar of the escaping steam told all who heard it that the steamer Western Belle had cast off her shore lines, and was now, like an uncaged wild bird, poising herself on the wind, ready to start her flight up the Mississippi.

I was not a moment too soon, for ere I had reached the promenade deck, the gang-plank was drawn in.—"Good-bye" was said to those gathered on the wharf—handkerchiefs fluttered in the breeze, waving an adieu, and we were off.

It was when the cholera was raging so fearfully at the southwest, almost depopulating whole cities in a single day, and carrying death and desolation in nearly every family.

The panic was at its height in New Orleans. Business of all kinds appeared to be utterly prostrated before the resistless march of the dread destroyer. All, or nearly all, who had friends or pecuniary ability, were intent only on placing themselves or families at a safe distance from the deadly visitant.

As a natural consequence, every boat or other conveyance, which had not ceased running, was crowded with the flying and fearstricken citizens.

The Western Belle formed no exception to the general rule, and on this occasion, as she swung off into the stream, an observer could readily have seen that she was crowded to her utmost capacity.

Ere we had reached the channel, I observed the captain hurry past me, muttering to himself, apparently in great agitation:

"Had I only known before we cast off—yet something *must* be done, that is evident—but what?

"Give me the charge!"

Captain Reynolds raised his eyes at the sound of the clear and sonorous but somewhat imperative voice that uttered the words, and beheld a tall, dark-featured and strikingly handsome man, who had hastily approached from the opposite direction, and who, instantly seizing his hand, said:

"Captain, the engineer has left his post—gone upward—dead—the cholera!" and his gestures were significant as he spoke.

"I am already aware of the fact!" said the Captain, with anxiety in his tones, "but why do you evince such an interest in the matter?" while his momentarily stern gaze rested upon the countenance of the stranger, whose face was partly concealed by a heavy beard and moustache of glossy blackness.

"I am Lieutenant George Hilton, of the United States army, but formerly chief engineer of the Prairie Bird, at your service," said the stranger, in a hurried manner, mentioning a well-known boat, noted in years gone by for her speed and superior accommodations.

"And yet your object is to offer your services to me as engineer for the up trip?" said Captain Reynolds, inquiringly.

"As you have intuitively perceived, it is."

"Sir—Lieutenant, I thank you, doubly thank you, and will avail myself of your kind offer; accepting in the same generous spirit with which it is made, and without further ceremony," said the captain, as he warmly pressed the hand of the other. "Knowing that the firemen were all green hands, I was just hastening to take charge, and manage as best I might, the engineer's department—but now I shall feel at ease."

"Then let me at once enter upon my duties; there is no time to lose," said the lieutenant, and there was a strange gleam in his wild, restless eyes and a nervous peculiarity in his gesture.

It was unnoticed by the captain—or if he noticed, evidently considered the idiosyncrasies of an ardent temperament—as he replied with satisfaction expressed in his voice.

"True! true! I fear you will find things in a somewhat confused state, but you can send forward for me at any moment."

They passed beyond my hearing, and I leisurely ascended the hurricane deck to enjoy a siesta and segar for an hour, after which I sought out my state-room—found, entered, closed the door—and was on the point of congratulating myself upon having been enabled to secure it, when my attention was arrested by the earnest intonation of a musical voice of peculiar beauty—one that could never afterward be forgotten, though heard 'mid the wild beauty and grandeur of an ocean storm—the roar and carnage of battle, or the discordant murmurs of an assembled universe! Spell bound and attentive, I listened.

"O, sir, whoever you are, for the love of heaven, assist me to get out of this room—and at once! Our safety, yea, the lives of every one on board is pending—I shudder to think—perhaps the issue of a few moments."

There was an indescribable earnestness in the utterance of the words that thrilled me to the soul. To think was to act, and knowing by the sound that only a thin board partition separated me from the fair pleader—for that she was fair I would have staked my existence—I immediately drew my heavy "bowie," and, first assuring her of a speedy deliverance, commenced cutting away at the top of one of the boards.

In two minutes it was loose—in four I took it out and stepped through the opening. What a picture was revealed!

Seated on a low stool, with her auburn ringlets floating over her shoulders of alabaster whiteness, "in the wildness of disheveled charms," was a beautiful maiden of seemingly not over seventeen summers, and eyes as bright as the jewels of a regal diadem.

Her hands were tied behind, and in her struggles to free herself, the delicate flesh was cruelly lacerated.

One stroke of my knife, and the cords were severed in an instant, and observing the increasing palor in her features, quicker than it takes me to tell it, I had caught her in my arms, and borne her through the entrance which my good blade had effected. To dash open the window, and to bathe her feverish brow with water, was the work of a moment.

She soon revived, and to my eager questioning as to the cause of her painful situation, replied, that all her family had fallen victims of the cholera, with the exception of her eldest brother, who had recovered from the disease only to exhibit symptoms of that dark anomaly of the human mind—insanity. That she had used her utmost influence with her brother to get him to visit the North, hoping that the change of clime and travel would completely restore him to his former strong mind and health. That an hour before, he had come to her room with a stout cord in his hand, and said in a playful manner, that he must tie her up. Apprehending no evil, she had not objected to what she supposed one of his vagaries, but when he drew a revolver, and told her that the first words she uttered would be her last! then she became alarmed, and begged to be released. With a strange calmness and voice which brooked no reply, he commanded her to silence, and stating that he was an embassy of Satan, duly commissioned to drive the steamer to hell, locked the door and departed.

She paused, and a faint smile shone through her tears, like the sunshine in a midsummer rain. A light dawned upon my mind. The engineer was then, the brother of this angelic picture of loveliness, and he—I shuddered as I remembered to have noticed the increased speed of the boat and the heavy roar of the exhaust pipe—he was a madman!

No time was to be lost. Hastily telling her of the little I knew of the lieutenant's movements, I escorted her to the grand saloon, and promising to return the moment I found her brother, I went in search of the captain.

Hardly had I reached the staircase, when my attention was arrested by a wild yell of apparent exultation, which rose high and shrill above all other sounds, chilling in its demoniac intonation, and seeming the dread harbinger of coming doom!

I involuntarily raised my hands to my ears, as did others, to shut out the terrific sound.

"In God's name! what is that," exclaimed an elderly gentleman by my side to an officer of the boat, who rushed past us in the direction of the engine room.

"The mad engineer! Our lives are in fearful peril! Follow, if you would know more!"

A moment later, and we were at the scene of excitement, and beheld a sight to chill the blood in the stoutest heart!

With coat off, eyes flashing menace, revolver in hand, commanding the range of the entrance, and the "register" showing a great amount of steam, far beyond the rated capacity of the boilers—the engineer was seated upon the safety valve to keep it down, and giving an occasional utterance to a wild yell, as his weapon threatened with death the horror stricken crowd without.

No questions were asked—none were needed—it was evident that the engineer had driven the firemen from their station soon after taking his position—had transferred several barrels of oil and rosin to the fire under the boilers, and the sharp shrill roar from the escape pipe, as well as the quivering of the steamer from truck to kelson, as she leaped with the impetuosity of a mad racer, told each and all the fearful nature of the peril which was momentarily increasing.

"We shall be blown to eternity! Shoot the wild beast down! Our lives are in the balance!" The words were ominously echoed by the sharp click of a revolver.

"Stay! Hold! On your life fire not!" And the voice rang like a clarion, yet with all the wild music of an Æolian harp, as the crowd parted right and left, and the maiden of my story, the sister, magnificent even in her pallid beauty, rushed to the entrance.

"George! My brother!"

"Virginia! You here!"

The fire in the eyes of the madman burned with less flame than before, and hand and weapon fell to his side. His fierceness was gone in a moment, when her bright orbs gazed searchingly upon him.

Breathlessly we awaited the issue.

"Give me the pistol!"

It was done.

"Now come with me!"

"But my commission from Satan?"

"Has been fulfilled!"

With her eyes calmly reading his, she took his arm and led him quietly away to his state room.

Capt. Reynolds immediately ordered the dampening of the furnace fires, and by the reducing steam, we were soon comparatively safe.

I have but little more to add.

We reached St. Louis in due time, and without any return of Lieut. Hilton's malady, and, as may be supposed, it needed but little urging for me to accompany them to the house of their uncle—a wealthy retired merchant of that city—who gave us a princely welcome, worthy his generous bachelor heart.

Under the careful treatment of several of the most skilful physicians in the city, the lieutenant was soon entirely recovered.

And I!—

Need I add that my friendship for the beautiful Virginia had ripened into something warmer? Into love!

PRESENTATION OF THE CHAMPION BELTS.—The presentation of the "Champion" prize belts to Sayers and Heenan took place in London on the 29th ult. The belt for Heenan was presented by Dowling, of Bell's Life, and Sayers was presented with his belt by Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, in a "highfalutin" speech of the first water. The Times says:

The reading of this address was frequently interrupted by vehement cheering; but the passage alluding to its having been Heenan's generous intention to return the belt again to Sayers, if he had been fortunate enough to win it from him at Farnborough, was received with very significant murmurs. Poor Sayers, the blushing object of Mr. Wilkes' glowing periods, seemed hardly to know what to make of all the high-flown compliments so liberally lavished upon him; and when the "shining girdle" was passed to him with the injunction to "buckle it about his loins," he seized it with an apparent sense of relief, and immediately fastened it around him. The awkwardness he displayed in this operation, owing to the cumbrous make of the belt and the difficulty of fitting it to his waist, provoked mingled laughter and cheers. The oratory was, however, not yet finished. Mr. Wilkes, still addressing the puzzled Sayers, said he had still one part, and perhaps not the least significant part, of his duty to perform, and that was to return to him the "battle money," which he had never lost. Tom again held out his hand to receive this tangible recognition of his unconquered prowess—a portion of the ceremony which was certainly fully as intelligible to him as the rest of the flattering ovation.

The champions arrayed in their "glittering testimonials," then walked arm in arm around the arena for a few moments to exhibit themselves to the spectators. While this was going on few could refrain from remarking the wonderful disparity in the size and stature of the two men, the huge "boy" having to stoop and walk in an ungainly attitude in order to keep step with his comparative diminutive companion. It is but right to add, however, that what Tom wants in height seems in no small degree made up by his extraordinary muscular development and his enormous width across the shoulders.

Having sufficiently gratified their audience with a sight of them, the friendly athletes next acknowledged the honors paid them. Their oratory might serve as models of brevity and pith. The Benicia Boy contented himself with assuring his friends that that was the happiest moment of his life; and Tom Sayers, in turn, said he "followed in his comrade's wake," and was much obliged to them all. Both of the men looked in admirable condition, and their visages bore no perceptible traces of the terrible punishment they mutually underwent on the memorable 17th of April.

The ceremony of the presentation is to be repeated at the same place to-day (Friday) and Saturday; and Sayers and Heenan are afterwards to go on a tour through the provinces, to give their country admirers an equal opportunity of witnessing the happy termination of their manly rivalry.

LORD BROUGHAM ON WASHINGTON.—In the address delivered by Lord Brougham, on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of Edinburg, which took place on the 18th of May, he spoke with severity of the selfishness of the first Napoleon, and, alluding to Wellington with meagre praise, spoke thus of Washington:

"But in Washington we may contemplate every excellence, military and civil, applied to the service of his country and of mankind—a triumphant warrior unshaken in confidence when the most sanguine had a right to despair, a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried—directing the formation of a new Government for a great people, the first time so vast an experiment had ever been tried by man—voluntarily and unostentatiously retiring from supreme power with the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, that the rights of men may be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and in virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

Lord Brougham has before expressed similar sentiments, and they are undoubtedly the views which the more enlightened classes of Englishmen now entertain of George Washington. The time will come when England will be as proud of Washington as America.

Major General Thomas Sidney Jesup, Quartermaster General of the Army, died in this city yesterday morning, of paralysis. He was born in Virginia, in 1788. In 1808 he entered the Army as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1812 he was brigadier major and acting adjutant general to General Hull. In 1814 he was made brevet lieutenant Colonel for gallant services at Chippewa. In the same year, we believe, he was appointed to watch the proceedings of the disunion convention at Hartford. In the same year, also, he was breveted colonel for gallant conduct at Niagara. In 1818 he was appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of colonel; and the same year Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general; and was breveted major general in May, 1828, for ten years' meritorious service. He was assigned to the command of the army in the Creek nation, Alabama, in 1836, and succeeded General Call in Florida on the 8th December, 1836; was wounded in action with the Seminole Indians, near Jupiter Inlet, on the 24th January, 1838; and was succeeded by Colonel Z. Taylor on the 15th May, 1838; whereupon he returned to the duties of his department, which he managed with distinguished ability.—*Globe, 13th inst.*

Hon. Daniel Clark, black republican, of New Hampshire, has been re-elected United States Senator by a vote of 184 out of 194.

Paris (May 28th) Corres. London Times.
Affairs in Sicily.

From Sicily direct I have heard of no news on which absolute reliance can be placed. It is true that the Neapolitan announces a recent engagement in which the Garibaldians had much the worst of it; and it is certain that the French Government received this morning a telegram announcing something similar—namely, that in an affair near Palermo the troops of Garabaldi were beaten It may turn out true, for to many who wish well to the cause he is engaged in it excites considerable misgiving that he remains stationary so long, and the insurrection which does not advance runs great risk of being crushed. Uninterrupted progress is a necessary condition to its success. During the period of voluntary or forced inaction the Royalists are receiving reinforcements. Nevertheless, it would be unsafe to accept information communicated by the Neapolitan Government unsupported by other evidences. On the other hand, we know that reinforcements of men, with arms and money, for Garibaldi, have sailed either from Leghorn or Genoa, if not from both places, for Sicily. * * * It is hard to say whether the success of the Garibaldi expedition would be viewed with satisfaction or not at the Court of the Tuilleries. The independence of Sicily would, doubtless, involve the overthrow of the Bourbon Throne in Naples, and perhaps that of the Papal Government; but if any doubt exists as to the real wishes of the Court of the Tuileries, apparently there is none at the Court of the Palais Royal. The many persons who have the honor to share the confidence of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and who profess to speak his sentiments very frankly, point to Rome as the future capital of the vast Italian kingdom of his father-in-law. Whether the Pope is to remain in the Eternal City as spiritual chief, while Victor Emanuel rules all Italy as temporal sovereign on the plan of the Japanese Government, or whether he follows the Abbe Michon's suggestion and retires to Jerusalem, is not stated.

The last hint to the Turin Parliament must have been of a very peremptory character, as we are informed by telegram that it is sitting to-day, that the division will take place before it rises, and that, of course, the Treaty will pass by a large majority. The Turin Parliament, it appears, is as well drilled to the word of command as the Legislative Corps; the latter has the advantage, however, in only obeying its own chief.

LETTERS OF POSTMASTER GENERAL HOLT AND SECRETARY TOUCEY.—We regret our inability to spread the letters of Mr. Holt and Secretary Toucey, in reply to the resolutions of Congress, before our readers. Mr. Holt's reply to the queries propounded by the House, in reference to the defalcation of Fowler, of the New York Post Office, is clear and explicit. It shows the most prompt and energetic action on the part of himself and the President the moment the delinquency of Mr. Fowler became known. The charges of the Black Republican slanderers, that either the Postmaster General or the President knew anything of Mr. Fowler's deficiency in anticipation of their action, is proved to be utterly unfounded and false. On the *very day* the fact became know to Mr. Holt, he reported it to the President, and the President, the same day, removed the defaulter and sent an officer to take possession of the office. We are glad the vindictive Abolitionists called for information on the subject. The call has given Mr. Holt an opportunity to brand all the insinuations and charges against himself and the President with the ineffaceable brand of falsehood and malignancy.

The letter of Mr. Toucey is a most spirited and admirable rebuke to the vile partizan Sherman, whom it was intended to force upon the House as Speaker. The bitter malignity and low cunning of this man are exposed in scathing language by the Hon. Secretary.—His discomfiture by his own committee is shown, and the trickery by which he brings resolutions into the House, which the committee who investigated the affair and examined all the witnesses, peremptorily refused to endorse. All this miserable partizan trickery is laid bare, and Mr. Toucey deserves the thanks of the country for the manly scorn and contempt which is meted out to Sherman, and for his refusal to make any reply or defence before those who are endeavoring to usurp powers to which they have no possible title.

Baltimore Republican.

We have intelligence of another massacre of missionaries in Patagonia. It took place upon one of the islands near the coast, to which the Patagonia Missionary Society had sent agents, in the hope of civilizing and Christianizing the people. Not long since, the Captain of the mission ship, with the Catechist and six of the crew, while on shore, were set upon by the natives, some two hundred in number, and were beaten to death with clubs.

A Western Editor vents his rage as follows:

"We would say to the rascal who stole our shirt off the pole while we lay in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat."

"Served him right," say we. "No business to have a shirt. Pretty editor, thus to be indulging in such luxuries. We expect the next thing, to hear of the extravagant fellow aspiring to wear stockings and furred hats! O, the avarice, unreasonableness, extravagance, of some folks.

THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.—The following extract from the correspondence of the Scientific American, will be read with interest:

The building of that great establishment is nearly completed. The interior of the north front is in the hands of the plasterers and painters; the rooms in the basement and on the main floor are finished and are now receiving their furniture; they are to be occupied by the Department of the Interior, the Pension and other offices. There are forty rooms in those two stories, each about 21x24 feet square; also two large anterooms. The upper story will comprise a great hall, similar to and in continuation of the three great halls now used for the exhibition of models; when completed, all four will be thrown into one, which will probably be the largest and best exhibition hall in the world. I presume that, when the Patent Office needs the whole building, those portions now used by the Department of the Interior proper (the Land Office, the Indian Office and the Census Office), a separate building will be prepared for this trio. The large courtyard that is surrounded by the Patent Office is being handsomely laid out with flagstone walks, grass plats, and two fountains of Potomac water, which will add much to the beauty and health of the premises.

The business of the Patent Office goes bravely on, accumulating from day to day and from year to year; and the questions are often asked. "Will not the inventive genius of the country cease?" "Is there anything new under the sun? To both these interrogatories, we can only answer by saying that there appears to be no end to applications for patents, and it is well known that a vast number are granted. The issues, amounting to an average of one hundred patents per week, afford presumptive evidence that the value of patent property is duly appreciated by a large class of our citizens. What a contrast is apparent between the number now granted weekly and that which was issued seven years ago, when the patents averaged only about twenty per week, and then only after many of the cases had been pending for months! But about the time referred to, a strong arm, combined with a clear and energetic mind, took charge of the Patent Office and gave it a start—an impulse—a mighty bound forward, which carried it onward for several years with increased success; and though the same mind does not now preside there, the influence which it gave and the rules which it established are felt, and have been adopted and continued by all successors, much to their credit and to the benefit of all concerned. So may it ever be, and so may the benign influences dispensed by the Patent Office be seen and felt in the improved condition of all the mechanic arts, in the improvements and facilities bro't to light and put into practical operation through the protection afforded to inventors, to the great advantage of our people generally!

"FOR YOUNG WIVES."—Under this head Mrs. Crowly gives some very sensible advice. We append the following extract:

"Consulting a husband's tastes is also the whole secret of the art of 'managing a husband.' A wife who acts upon this principle may be sure of having the same consideration extended to her, unless, indeed, she is married to a brute, or very mean man; and to such, at present, we have nothing to say. It is easy to see, however, that few men could refuse anything to a wife who kept their clothes carefully brushed, mended and buttoned; who provided their pet dishes, let them read a four column Congressional speech without interruption, and dressed herself as carefully for one pair of eyes, as if she expected to encounter the admiration of a crowd. Most men admire taste and elegance in their wives, though they sometimes grumble a little at the cost; after all, it is taste and tact that is required more than great outlay, and wives should carefully study to have their dresses unite style, fitness and taste, with the expenditures proper to their means. Those who through carelessness, neglect, or imaginary nervous ailments, sink into dowdyism and fretful slovenliness, may expect to see the attention and admiration they consider exclusively their own, transferred to some other quarter—nor do they deserve much better fate."

Our Country's Greatest Source of Danger
OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

We take from the April number of the "Pacific Expositor" the following interesting sketch of an interview between Henry Clay and Rev. Dr. Hill, editor of the Presbyterian Herald, of Louisville, Kentucky.

It is written under the above caption as follows:

"A few days prior to the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, when he passed through our city, on his way to Washington, at the request of a Methodist minister from one of the Northern States, who had never seen the great Statesman, we called with him to see him. He was quite feeble, and spoke of his death as a probable event within a few months. He stated that nothing but a deep and abiding conviction that the union of the States was in imminent peril could have induced him in his state of health, to leave the quiet of his own home and go back to the Senate, the seat of so many of his struggles and achievements. The opinion was expressed by one or both of us that danger of disunion was greatly over-estimated, and that if it ever came to the test it would be found that there were very few who would be mad enough to rush into disunion, either in the North or South. He shook his head ominously and replied, "Gentlemen, if I have studied anything it is the genius & spirit of the American people, both in the North and the South, and I tell you there is danger. There is a spirit rising up in both sections of this Republic, which, if not speedily quelled, will bring a severance of the union of these States, not into two, but into a half dozen little petty republics, or despotisms, as the case may be." It was replied that on several former occasions the North and the South had been arrayed against each other in bitter hostility, but that the hostility had died away and the parties restored to more than their former friendly relations. "Ah," said he, "that was before the rise of modern Abolitionism. Fanaticism cannot be controlled, and especially religious fanaticism. The churches of the country then stood together, and in their great annual assemblies they drew the bonds of union and brotherhood together. Now most of them have been rent asunder, and they are acting as dividers rather than to bind the country." Said he, "Gentlemen, you are both of you ministers of the gospel, and I tell you that this sundering of the religious ties, which have hitherto bound our people together, I consider the greatest source of danger to our country. *If our religious men cannot live together in peace, what can be expected of us politicians, very few of whom profess to be governed by the great principles of love?* If all the churches divide on the subject of slavery there will be nothing left to bind our people together, but trade and commerce."—"That," said he, "is a very powerful bond, I admit, but when the people of these States become alienated thoroughly from each other, and get their passions aroused, they are not apt to stop and consider what is to their interest. It is against the interest of both parties, in every contest to go to war, but nations constantly do it notwithstanding that fact.

It is against the interest of men to fight duels, but they often do it when they know that rum both to themselves and families stare them full in the face. 'So,' said he, men will fight, if they consider their rights trampled upon, even if you show them that ruin to themselves and families will be the probable result. Besides, in times of high excitement, the violent men on both sides get the control of matters, and moderate men are thrown into the background, and their counsels go unheeded.'

"Finding that the venerable statesman had exhausted his strength in talking we arose to bid him adieu, as we supposed, for the last time upon earth. He shook the hands of both of us and said, 'If you preachers will only keep the churches from running into excesses and fanaticism, I think the politicians can control the masses. But,' he added, 'yours is the hardest task, and if you do not perform it we will not be able to do our part. That I consider the greatest source of danger to our country.'"

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The Albany *Atlas* argues at some length that the South are too exacting in desiring to repudiate "squatter sovereignty," and thinks she ought to see that the Northern Democracy would be involved in defeat by such a course. But, we ask, have we not tried "squatter sovereignty" in the North for the last ten years, and have we not been defeated and at last driven from power in every northern State? The people do not believe that a Territory, which is under the government of Congress, is sovereign, and no amount of talk can make them believe it. Why, then, try to effect impossibilities? Above all, why seek to involve the South in a platform which will even more surely overthrow the party there than it has in the North?

Besides, why should States that are hopelessly anti-Democratic attempt to force on the Democratic States doctrines that they have always repudiated? Why should Vermont dictate to Alabama, or Massachusetts to Mississippi? or why should all the uncertain Democratic States seek to make all the other States as uncertain as themselves? These are plain queries. Had we not, as a matter of policy even, better hold fast to what we have, than place all in jeopardy? The attempt to force odious doctrines down unwilling throats, we submit, has been carried far enough. "Squatter Sovereignty" is simply a tub thrown to appease the whale of northern Abolitionism. We go for harpooning him. If the anti-Democratic States are determined, however, to drive southern Democrats to separate action, they ought to sit down and count the cost before they finally conclude to undertake the job. They should remember, however, that it is a good deal easier to get into a fight than it is to patch up a peace or pay the expenses of a war.

The Delegates at Baltimore should remember that this is a most momentous crisis in our history. The gallant, indomitable and always victorious Democratic party, is just now imminently threatened with division. No *man* should stand in the way of harmony. Principles are eternal. For once sink personal preferences, and consent together to strangle the Black Republican, disunion party. Infuse into the Democratic party new life and energy by grappling boldly, defiantly and energetically with the monster anti-slaveryism. This will give us new strength, new life, and lead to a sure victory. But dodge the question, shuffle off the issue, and you pave the way for the triumph of our enemies.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

DEFENCE OF "SOUTHERN RIGHTS."—A gentleman residing in the Southern part of the city informs us that his attention was attracted to cries of distress proceeding from his kitchen on Monday night last, which were of so earnest and imploring a character as to demand his immediate interference. He hastened out to ascertain the cause, and upon reaching the scene of disturbance, was surprised to find one of his own servants cudgelling a big free negro, who resides in the neighborhood, in a most unmercitul manner. Asking the cause of the row, his faithful and hitherto peaceful slave, in an excited manner, stammered out, "You see, massa, dis here nigger has been in de habit of 'busing Suth'n whi e fokes in my presence, till I determined to put a stop to it.—He com'd in here to night, an widout my saying'n a word, he commenced running you down, and laudin dat old abolitionist, Sumner, to the skies. Findin that forbearance had done cease to be a virtue, I picked up a big stick, and was jest giving him what massa Brooks did old Sumner, when you com'd in an put a stop to my operations." The owner could not suppress a smile, but lectured his slave against such a course, and forbade the free negro the premises.

This slave negro should be rewarded for his prompt and practical defence of Southern rights, and the free negro expelled from the city. One half of our slave population are ruined or rendered comparatively worthless by the interference of free negroes—many of whom are even endeavoring to make them unhappy with their condition.

Petersburg Express.

THE EDITORS OF PARIS.—An American editor, who has visited Paris, draws a captivating picture of the editors of Paris. After remarking that there is less envy and jealousy among the women in Italy than in any other country, because beauty is more general there than elsewhere, he says it is perhaps because there is greater talent among the French journalists, that there is less envy and bitterness than in the press of other countries. There is a struggle, but with fair weapons—intellect and talent—and there is thorough *esprit du corps.* The rights of one are the rights of all—the position of one is the position of all. Then they are a genial, social corps—joyous, brilliant, loving the luxuries of refinement, but living not at conventionality, and loving not the forms of ceremony or the trammels of rule. They are also said to be generous, easy and elegant in manner, squandering both their wit and their money freely. Admitted into all circles, the press and artistic world of Paris forms a circle outside all others, which is their own peculiar home and sphere. Not one golden drop of enjoyment from the cup of life is denied them, except—freedom. There is a silken cord about their throats, which, though of silk, is strong enough to strangle them, and one end of it is held in a gauntlet of iron. This gauntleted hand is that of the editor-in-chief of the Paris press, Napoleon III., author of numerous pamphlets, and occasional writer of leading articles for the Paris journals.

A CHICAGO BANK "GONE UP."—"Have you anything deposited in the Marine Bank?" asked a grain speculator of a wholesale merchant, the other day.

"Yes, some $20,000," replied the merchant.

"Well," replied the grain man, "I suppose you have heard that the bank has gone up?"

"Gone up!" exclaimed the merchant, thunderstruck, "it can't be."

"Well, you go up and see."

And the merchant, in the most nervous state of mind, rushed up Lake street to the Marine Bank.

"Is it true," he asked of the cashier, meeting him on the steps, "that your bank has gone up?"

"Yes," said the cashier, smiling, "it's a good joke, isn't it?"

The merchant became perfectly frantic, and tore his hair.

"Yes, a very fine joke, to be diddled out of nearly all the money I am worth—I want and must have my money," and he rushed up stairs, nearly insane.

"Why, look here!" exclaimed the cashier, calling after him. He stopped. "I didn't suppose you were in earnest—it's been a joke here among our friends for over a week. Don't you see that we have gone up? Our building has been raised eight feet."

The merchant instantly cooled down, and on looking across the street, saw the grain man standing on the sidewalk, almost bursting himself with laughter. The merchant shook his fist at him, and made chase after him down street. When last seen they were engaged in very loud conversation in the Tremont House bar-room, shaking glasses.—*Chicago Leader.*

MIDSHIPMEN OF THE NAVY.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, states that the United States sloop-of-war Plymouth—the practice-ship of our navy—left her moorings, at Andapolis, at half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, bound to Norfolk, where she will remain for a week, and thence go to sea, on a three months' cruise, touching at Fayal, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. She carries out the second and fourth classes of acting midshipmen, with a few of the third class, from the Naval Academy. As these young officers have families in all quarters of the Union, an accurate list in the Herald will, doubtless, be acceptable. The officers of the ship are:—Capt. T. T. Craven, Lieuts. Simpson, Buckner, Upsher, Davidson, Scott, Purser Cunningham, Dr. Van Zandt, Purser's Clerk J. A. Berry, Boatswain Miller, Sailmaker Frandland; 100 sailors and 17 marines.

The Japanese.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American gives some interesting items relating to the Japanese. We extract the following:

SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE OF WIVES.

The Japanese women are subjected to no jealous seclusion, but hold a fair station in society, and share in all the innocent recreations of their fathers and husbands. Death would be the consequence of detection in a flagrant violation of confidence. The Japanese ladies are generally lively and agreeable companions, and the ease and eloquence of their manners have been highly extolled. But still, during their whole lives they are kept in a state of tutelage; that is, of complete dependence upon their husbands, sons, or other relatives. They have no legal rights, and their evidence is not admitted in a court of justice. The Japanese husband, under all circumstances, is obliged to support his reputed wife, according to his station, unless he can produce grounds for divorce satisfactory to the tribunal. But under no circumstances can a wife demand to be separated from her husband. At home, the wife is mistress of the family; but in other respects she is treated rather as a toy for her husband's amusement, than as the rational, confidential partner of his life. She is expected to please him by her accomplishments, to cheer him with her lively conversation, but never suffered to share his more serious thought or to relieve his care. Ignorant of his business affairs, she must not presume to question him in relation to them. That would be unpardonable presumption.

RELIGION OF JAPAN.

One of the most interesting features of the Japanese is their *religion.* It is based entirely upon a belief in gods and goduesses, who they believe have existed from eternity, and will continue to exist forever. With one sovereignty they claimed that it reigned, instead of myriads, about 250,000 years, and was followed by four gods, who reigned over 2,000,000 years. The principal duties enjoined are: 1st, preservation of fire as the emblem of purity and instrument of purification; 2d, purity of soul, heart and body, the former to be observed by obedience to the dictates of reason and the law, in the latter by abstinence from whatever defiles; 3d, observance of festival days; 4th, pilgrimage, and 5th the worship of the *Kami*, both in the temples and at home. The impurities to be avoided are non-association with the impure, or hearing obscene, wicked or brutal language, by eating of certain meats, and by contact with blood and death. Pilgrimage is the grand act of devotion, and there are two and twenty shrines commanding such homage. The first and most important of their religious systems is Buddhism, the most widely diffused of all false creeds. In this connection it is unnecessary to add that the great mass of the people most heartily detest and abhor the principles of the Christian religion.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment and sentence of death always involves confiscation of property and disgrace to the family of the criminal, and hence a man of high order publicly accused, and conscious of guilt, will prevent his trial by immediate suicide. Prisoners are often tortured to extort confession, and should the operation result fatally, the executioner is not held responsible. The condemned criminal, set upon a horse, is led to the place of execution, and his crime made known by hoisting a flag. He is then seated upon a straw mat, and his head struck off with a sword. It is then set up upon a pole for three days. This is the most merciful form of execution, since it is known that prisoners are often publicly tortured to death, and the skill of an executioner is measured by the number of wounds that he can inflict without taking life. Upon these occasions the young nobles lend their swords to try the edge and temper of a new blade, and many take a delight in witnessing excruciating torture. One species is that in which a shirt of reeds, the criminal's only garment, is set on fire. This is deemed so exceedingly entertaining from the sufferer's agonized contortions, that it has acquired the name of "the death dance."

The prisons are perfect *hells.* They are crowded together in small rooms, ventilated only by a solitary grated window in the roof, and the doors are never opened, except to carry in or bring out a prisoner. The captives are refused books, pipes, and recreation of any kind. The filth of these dungeons is removed through a hole in the wall, and through the same hole the food of the prisoner is introduced. Their victuals are of the worst description, except when friends present better, and then he cannot receive it, unless it be sufficient to satisfy the appetites of all in his dungeon.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

Like most oriental States, the government is despotic, but not so in the commonly-received idea of despotism. Whilst liberty, however, is indeed unknown, existing not even in the ordinary intercourse of man with man, on the other hand, no individual in the whole nation, be even so high, is above the law. Both Sovereigns, the supreme *Mikado*, and his ruling vicegerent, the *Tycoon (Ziagoon,)* are as completely enthralled as the meanest of their subjects. It is a feudal empire in the strictest sense of the term. The *Mikado;* as being the successor and representative of the gods, is the nominal proprietor, as well as Sovereign of the realm, and his dominions, divided into principalities, are held in vassalage by their respective hereditary princes. As for the *Tycoon,* he seldom passes beyond the limits of his palace enclosure, even his religious journeys being performed by deputies, and the important ceremonies of the State are conducted by courtiers, holding what we should call household offices. Both these and the *Tycoon* are constantly surrounded and watched by a great crowd of spies of the Council of State which constitutes the real executive power, and who transact the entire business of the government, decide upon every measure, sanction or reverse every sentence of death pronounced by an imperial governor, appoint to all offices, and correspond with the local authorities. Each Councillor has his own particular department, for which he is responsible. No country in the world has such a system of espionage, as each man throughout the country is required to watch his neighbor and report the least suspicious occurrence. The population is estimated at 40,000,000. The general classification of society is, 1st—Princess; 2d—noblemen; 3d—the priesthood; 4th—the military, or vassels of nobility; 5th—*respectable people* or persons *comme il faut*, who are permitted to wear one sword and trowsers; 6th—shop-keepers; 7th—mechanics; 8th—peasantry and day laborers; 9th—the tanners, curriers, and all unfortunate beings connected in any way with the leather trade! [A faithful translation.]

THE CLOSING SCENE OF LIFE.

If a man holding office dies, his death is concealed, and the affairs of the family proceed apparently as usual till his son succeeds him officially. If he has incurred serious disfavor by a grievous offence, he does not hesitate to destroy himself in the midst of his family, by the *happy dispatch*, and this, on certain occasions, is committed in a temple after a splendid entertainment given to relatives and friends. In case of death, the first indication of mourning appears in turning all the screens and sliding doors in the house topsy-turvy, and all garments inside out. A priest then takes his place by the side of the corpse, whilst the family is supposed to be too deeply grieved to attend to anything; they are, therefore, permitted to indulge their sorrow undisturbed. Then one particular friend lays out the corpse, another orders the funeral, a third stations himself at the door to receive visitors of condolence, who, for fear of pollution, do not cross the threshold of the house. The funeral service and the interment is attended by a peculiar music, produced by striking on copper basins. In early days the dead man's house was consumed, except so much of it as was used to construct his monument; now it is purified by the burning of spices and oils. At that time too, servants were buried alive with their masters; since, they were allowed to kill themselves, but at present effigies are buried in place of the living. For the space of half a century the children and grand children of the deceased continue to make offerings at the tomb.

CASHMERE GOATS IN FLORIDA.—Col. R. J. Floyd, of Apalachicola, has presented us with a fleece from a Cashmere goat raised on St. Vincent Island, on the coast of Florida. We have never seen anything of the kind to approach it in the softness, fineness and beauty of its fibre. Some of the strans measure sixteen inches in length, and are as fine as the finest silk. It has more the appearance of fine clear Sea Island Cotton than any wool we have ever seen. Col. Floyd informs us that he has quite a number of these goats, and thinks they will do well on the coast of Florida. The experiment he is trying is well worthy the consideration of those who feel interested in what may become a new article of product in our fair land of flowers.—*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

Chance for an Investment.

The interest which the late C. M. Campbell owned in the MEMPHIS AVALANCHE is for sale. The paper is said to be one of the most prosperous in the Southern States. It has a large circulation, extensive advertising and is becoming more valuable every day. It certainly offers an inducement for the investment of three or four thousand dollars by some one who has experience in the newspaper business, either as editor or publisher.

NEW YORK FINANCES.—The annual report of the Comptroller of New York has just been laid before the Councils. The city debt at the close or 1859 was $21,329,818. The amount of the warrants drawn during the year under the head of "City Account" was $6,681,852 94; under that of "Revenue Bond," $6,706,200; under that of "Trust Account," $3,796,393 40, and under that of "Special Accounts," $1,819,478 65—making a total of $19,003,924 90. As near as we can gather from the report, the total expenditures in 1859 to be met by direct taxation were about ten millions of dollars. For the present year they will be much larger.

RATHER GOOD PLAYING.—A steam engine in Cincinnati, called the 'Buster,' threw an inch and a half stream 320 feet, on the 28th of February, and another called the 'Roarer,' threw two streams 1½ and 1¾ inches, 260 feet. They would have thrown much farther, but for the fear of 'biling their busters,' or bursting their boilers, we don't know which.

The Arctic committee of the American Geographical Society have published a short circular, from which we learn that the amount necessary to furnish D

What it will Cost to Work the Roads.

In our issue of yesterday (Tuesday) we took the position that negroes, being taxed as property only would of necessity be exempted from performing public duties, and especially be exempted from working the public roads. We contend that this position is a most legitimate deduction from the proposed system of taxation of the Opposition party, and basing the argument upon it, we shall now show, by facts and figures, that if an "*ad valorem* system of taxation is adopted, the white men of the State will be compelled to keep the roads in order, or it will be necessary to levy a tax to pay hired hands for that purpose.

As we stated yesterday, it was a wise provision in our Constitution to recognize negroes as persons, because of the public services they render, and, especially, because they swell our population, in making up the Federal ratio, and enable the South to bear some proportion to the population of the North. But, if this provision is to be stricken from our organic law, then we can no longer impose upon negroes a public duty, for, as we stated yesterday, they are at once placed upon an equality with other property. They cannot be made to work the public roads, and the consequence will be, the entire burden will fall upon the white men of the State.

There are 147,913 black poll in the State. Supposing one half of that number are females, who are not required, under the present constitution to work the public roads, there would remain 73,956 males between the ages of 12 and 60 years. Then supposing that 13,000 of this number are between the ages of 12 and 16 years, and, therefore, are not road hands, there would still remain 60,000 negro men, who, by the proposed *ad valorem* system of Mr. Bledsoe and the Opposition party, would be taken off of the public roads, the labor of whom would fall upon the shoulders of the poor white men of the country, while those same negroes, against whom there is such a hue and cry, would be quietly working in their master's fields. But, great as might be the hardships, the white man, in the country, who favors this *ad valorem* humbug, now, cannot complain; he joined in the demagogical cry of "equal taxation," and he should quietly submit to its consequences, though instead of five days, he be compelled to work on the roads five weeks during the year.

Under the present arrangement, we suppose there are about 125,000 road hands in the State; take away the negroes, as must be done under an *ad valorem* system, and we leave only 62,500 white men to perform the labors of the 125,000. Supposing that each man now works the road five days in each year, (which is a low estimate, for, many overseers work their roads at least four different times each year and as many as two or three days at each time) by taking off the 60,000 negroes who now work the road, the labor of the white men will be doubled, and those who now work only five days in the year must, of necessity, in order to keep the roads in order, work ten days, imposing upon themselves an annual tax of five dollars, in the way of public labor, above what they already perform. The roads must be kept in order, and that work must then be done exclusively by white men.

Mr. Bledsoe, we learn, in his speeches sometimes tells the poor man that under the present system "he [the poor man] is obliged to work the road, while the rich man sends his negroes, and he [the rich man] sets back in the shade." The next time Mr. Bledsoe and the opposition allude to this matter, they should be asked this question: "which is the more oppressive to the poor man, for a few rich men to fail to work the road by paying their fines; or giving us *ad valorem*, and, thereby taking off of the road list upwards of 60,000 able bodied negroes and setting them road free?"

Now we contend that AD VALOREM will relieve every negro in North Carolina from road duties just so soon as that species of property is taxed according to value, and the reason for this conclusion is most obvious; it is this:—If one man's lands are taxed according to their value, and another man's negroes are taxed according to their value, it would be the greatest hardship to the owner to require his negroes to work the roads, for the plain and simple reason, that, as his neighbor's land, which is only taxed according to its value, cannot perform its corresponding public duty, it would be a heaping of burdens upon the slaveholder, who, having to pay tax according to the value of his negroes would still be obliged to pay an additional tax of five or six dollars on each per annum. Then, we regard the proposition as just and fair, that, if *ad valorem* be adopted, by which every species of property is taxed according to value, a necessary consequence will be the freeing of negroes from road duties. This will throw the whole burden of working the roads upon the white men of the State, or else the people must be taxed to keep up the highways. To do this what will it cost the State?

To be brief we say that it takes 100,000 men, working five days each, to keep them up now. Supposing that it would require the same labor then as now and allowing each man one dollar per day, it is at once seen that a tax of *five hundred thousand dollars* will have to be raised, in addition to the $650,000 we now raise, for the simple purpose of keeping up the highways. There can be no dodging of this result, unless the friends of *ad valorem* say that the poor white men shall do the whole work. If that be their object, *ad valorem* will turn out to be the most oppressive burden the people of any State have ever had to bear, and the sooner the people begin to understand the real object of the leaders in this *ad valorem* humbug, the better it will be for the masses.

Raleigh Daily Press.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS IN SICILY.—The London Times, referring to the late accounts of Garibaldi's success in Sicily, says:

"Garibaldi, with the capital of the island in his hands, and with a people at his back flushed with victory, may now bid defiance to any efforts of the Neapolitan court. Perhaps such a capitulation is the happiest mode of terminating the struggle. We do not doubt that Garibaldi is willing to hurt as little as possible the feelings of the King's troops. Those who were the enemies of yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. One account says that during the battle in the town three regiments went over, and it may be that the army which was employed to keep down the Sicillians will shortly endanger its master's throne. After all, Neapolitans are Italians, soldiers are men, and there cannot be a high-spirited officer in the King's service who does not look with more sympathy on Garibaldi than on a Lanza or a Salzano. We may conclude that, as far as regards Sicily, the contest is nearly at an end. Messina must soon fall, and then the island, placed under a provisional government, with Garibaldi at its head, will be an independent Power in Europe. What will be the acts of the Dictator, we have yet to learn; but it is not likely that he will sit down in quiet, or think anything done while anything remains to do. The man who, like a Norman adventurer of old, made his descent with two shipfulls of followers and conquered a kingdom in three weeks, is hardly likely to settle down now that he rules a population of more than 2,000,000, and has the spoils of the Neapolitan arsenals, with which to equip the levies who will join him. We may certainly look for some stirring events on the main land. Italy is in such a state that boldness is the best, and, indeed, the only possible policy. The royal party at Naples is panic-stricken, and the discontent of the people, roused into fury by the news from Sicily, may anticipate any movements of Garabaldi. It may be that as we write, King Francis has been driven from the dominions which his family have cursed. It may even be that the Neapolitan troops, ashamed of their disgrace and of the cause they serve, will follow the example of the Tuscan and Modenese armies, and bring the tyranny of the Bourbons to an end. But, even if these events do not take place, we feel pretty sure that Garibaldi will follow up his victory. His presence in Calabria now would be the signal for an insurrection as fierce as that which has broken out in Sicily. With 5,000 men such as stormed Palermo, he might march from the Straits to Naples in a month."

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION.—The amount for which Edwin Robinson, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, is in default, by unfortunate speculations, is said to range from $172,000 to $172,000.

His property, which he has made over to the company, is valued at from $150,000 to $200,000. Mr. R. has resigned the office of president of the company, and Peter V. Daniel, Jr. has been chosen president pro tem.

Baltimore Sun.

Office-Seeking.

The lust for office is the bane of our institutions. A very large proportion of our "free and independent" citizens are infected with a crazy longing to hold office of some sort. The enjoyment of every-day life is not to their tastes, and the peaceful pursuits of industry do not please them; they turn from all such in disgust, to mingle in the more exciting strife of party warfare, hoping thereby sooner to attain the one object of their ambition, political preferment. This mania runs through all classes in society. Some aspire to the Presidency, others are content to wield the baton of a Ward constable; but office of some kind, with its privileges, its responsibilities and its emoluments, they all want. In some parts of the country, office-seeking has come to be recognized as a regular profession, and men devote their whole lives to it with as much energy and earnestness as they would, or should to any honest industrial pursuit. Our large cities swarm with just such drones, and our smaller ones are by no means free from them. The business is much like gold digging, and does not excel it in profits. The toil is great—the reward slender. The many labor, while the few only get good prizes.

There are, doubtless, hundreds of men now living who nurse the hope of some day filling the Presidential chair; and the number who aspire to Gubernatorial seats and offices of lesser dignity, passes calculation. Of these, only a few will attain to the goal of their ambition—the rest will end their days in disappointment and disgrace. The country is now full of broken down politicians who are no less a burden to themselves than a pest to their friends, and a stigma on the age.

This is wrong and ought to be reformed. Thousands of men who might have been useful members of society, have been ruined in this mad scramble for office. Parents are much to blame for such a state of affairs.—Children at an early age are taught the worse than foolish lesson, that the highest honors in this Republic are open to all who will contend for them, and many are led to believe that they of all others are destined to enjoy them. It would be wiser to teach them that industry has many fields, in which a just ambition may have wide scope and lofty aims. The knowledge of a free competition for political honors comes to them early enough in life without a teacher. It would be better for many if it never came to them at all. The youth who believes he was born to be President, in acquiring his political training receives it in a school not the best suited for the improvement of his morals. He will be fortunate if he does not acquire habits which will disgrace him in after life, and if he does not learn to look upon honest industry with disgust, and upon those who are content to pursue its callings in a quiet way, as persons wanting in spirit and energy. Such an education while it unfits him for the ordinary avocations of life, unfortunately does not qualify him in any extraordinary degree either, for the holding of office. And yet from this class it unluckily happens, too many of our office holders are chosen.

It has yet to be learned by many, that success in life does not consist alone in elevation to office, and is the possession of political honors. True success and true happiness, consist rather in filling worthily some appropriate and useful sphere, wherein our acts while advancing ourselves, may likewise be of benefit to those about us. All of us are not born statesmen, though the most of us think we are. But all of us, if we will, may make ourselves useful in our day and generation. The men best qualified to hold office are to be found among those who do not pursue it, and not among professional politicians, who have a cormorant appetite for everything that comes in their way.—*Virginia Index.*

The Failure in Mexico.

Jecker & Co., bankers, held a relation towards the Miramon government in Mexico, similar to that of the Rothschilds towards the government of Austria. They supplied the Reactionists and the Church party with money, taking in exchange bonds, some of which promised fifteen per cent interest; for at that heavy rate the Mexican government has lately been obliged to promise to pay for the use of money borrowed. The house of Jecker & Co., has failed, with liabilities amounting to nearly five millions. The failure has brought distress upon an immense number of Mexicans, who deposited their little savings with this house. The failure was caused by "a run," which was commenced by the Liberals, who have naturally looked with jealousy upon the house that furnished the sinews of war to their enemies. The whole amount of deposits, when the run commenced, is said to have been about eight millions. Two or three millions were drawn out before the doors were closed.

The failure of this house will involve losses also outside of Mexico, for their bills have been in great demand for remittance abroad, during the revolutionary troubles, and the aggregate amount of these now in or on the way to Europe, must be very great. Politically the disaster may have a great effect. It deprives the Reactionists of their chief reliance, and it is hard to see how they can now continue to keep up the expensive army and government. There is no banking house that is either able or willing to furnish supplies on the worthless security of new bonds, however usurious the rate of interest. If the Juarez party can contrive to get on its feet, now that its rival faction has lost its chief support, it may make a little progress. The defeat of the treaty in the United States Senate is, however, a terrible blow to the Juarez party, for which not even the failure of Miramon's bankers can console them.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—The New York Journal of Commerce, referring to the increasing frequency of counterfeit coins, makes some statements which seem calculated to raise a panic in the specie market; in fact, if some cure for such evils is not devised, the public will begin to seek bank bills as a matter of safety. A fraud has lately become common, which is stated to be far more dangerous than any former one. It is generally practised with the eagle. The piece is split into three parts, and the two outside shells containing the impression are separated from the centre.—The latter is taken by the operator, and its place supplied by a filling of platina to which the outsides are fastened, the edges being remilled and handsomely plated. This is so well done that very few experts can detect the cheat. The eagle thus loses about $5 50 of its gold, and remains equally good for general circulation. The fact that this is done at all, and the operation continued, is proof that it is carried on upon a large scale; for the exquisite machinery, and the skill necessary to success, could not be profitably employed, except in an extensive business. The pieces are full weight and except through the wonderful instinct of a rare expert, cannot be detected, as they answer all test that do not involve the breaking or cutting of the coin. The Journal of Commerce says that there must be, at this moment, a large number of them on deposit in banks, and in almost every full bag of coins one or more of these, or other similar frauds, may be discovered, while the number of bad pieces offered at the sub-treasury has sometimes amounted to fifty or sixty dollars in a single package of five thousand. There is also a dangerous counterfeit of silver coins, which rings well, feels right to the touch, and is good weight. The New York banks within a few days have become a little startled by finding a sprinkling of these pieces inside their vaults, and public attention is likely to be aroused to a serious effort to abate the nuisance. We cannot doubt the hearty co-operation of the Government in a matter of such importance.

THE CENSUS.—The census act makes it a penal offence to refuse to answer any question that shall be propounded by the Marshal, in order to fill out his table. For the general information, we copy the following extract:

"*And be it further enacted*, That each and every free person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family, shall be, and each of them is hereby required, if hereto requested by the Marshal or his assistant, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to the family in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting $30, to be sued for and recovered in action of debt by the Assistant District Attorney to the United States."

The *Republic*, which has been published in Macon, Geo., for the past two years, on the first of July will be published simultaneously in Georgia and New York. Several Southern *literateurs* have been engaged to contribute to its columns. Among the lady contributors is Miss Lizzie Petit. The editorship in New York will be under the charge of Mr. F. C. Adams, author of "Major Roger Potter and his Follies."

From the Charleston News.

The Cotton Trade.

The London Morning Chronicle of May 25th has published what has been characteristically called a Panic article in relation to Cotton. It professes to speak by the card as relates to large prospective losses, but its givings-out seem to have an unsubstantial foundation.—It discourses darkly of losses at the rate of $5 to $7 50 per bale at Liverpool—that orders for cotton had gone out last winter to the United States, for account of bookkeepers, clerks, &c.—that cotton has been purchased in England under the bill of lading and document system for parties of no responsibility—that the present crop is 4½ millions, and the next is estimated at 5 millions of bales, and that the cotton trade this season has been abnormal and much to the same effect. It is impossible to say what contingencies dependent on political events, such as war in Europe and in the East, may affect the consumption and demand, but the naked fact that the stock is 1,100,000 in Liverpool of itself proves nothing. We remember when 500,000 bales were deemed a large stock in Liverpool, but has there been any period in the history of the Cotton trade in which prices have fluctuated less than during the present season, indicating steadiness in the demand and the absence of speculation. In the Manchester market at former periods, one active week was almost invariably followed by one of inactivity and dullness. There has been during nearly the whole of this season a remarkable uniformity, with few alterations, notwithstanding the stock was rapidly accumulating. The Chronicle winds up in the following lachrymose strain:

When we last touched upon the subject, we described the abnormal state of the trade. Speculative buyers, anticipating a small crop and large prices, had bought largely in expectation of covering past losses; but an enormous crop deluged them with cheap cotton. Manchester had been consuming largely, but it could not devour so fast as New York could supply, or Liverpool cater; and thus the manufacturer, revelling in the pick of abundant market and cheap, was working hard, and "coining money." We then noticed one important sign of change: India was glutted with the manufacture, and had notified her condition. Since that time, the effect of the Indian advices has given pause to Manchester. But there has been no pause at Liverpool—all the cotton has not yet arrived. Bales are heaped upon bales, yet "the cry is still they come!" The total imported is to be two millions or 2½ millions of bales. The holders are said to be now losing from £1 to £1.10s a bale; so that with the lowest average of £1 loss on the lowest total of two millions bales, the loss in *money* will be some two millions sterling.

Now *when* is this loss to accrue? We cannot supply the date of the final wind-up; but one calculation, made on a knowledge of the facts, will assist the reader's reckoning. For the next six weeks, bills on cotton will be maturing in this country at the rate of £1,000,000 sterling a week. These bills are to be met only in two ways—by sales of cotton, the facility and profit of which, with 1,100,000 bales now in Liverpool and "lots afloat," the reader can compute for himself; or by bills drawn on the holders of cotton in Liverpool. It is not for us to pronounce where the loss will fall. The liability of certain parties is obvious enough, but "responsibility" is a word of double meaning.

In the language of law or morals it implies accountability; in the language of trade it implies the means to make good responsibility; and it happens sometimes that parties legally answerable do not answer when called upon. In that case what will be done with the paper—on whom will the penalty of overtrading in glut recoil? It is easy to write the question; the answer must be worked out practically, we fear, in dismal characters. Hopeful people in America, we see, are speculating on the probability that the 'weak' class will be swept away, 'without so much injury as alarmist and croakers would make the people believe; but they have a cheerful way over there of looking upon these commercial thunder storms as something rather wholesome than otherwise for clearing the air; while our 'easy' folks in the city are quite enjoying the present lull."

RAISING BULLS TO FIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.—The other day says the Pittsburg Chronicle, a plucky little bull, who lives on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, about six miles from Wheeling, was grazing about the track and picking the fresh grass blades out from between the cross ties, when he heard a locomotive coming down upon him. The locomotive whistled for the bull to clear the track, which the bull made an effort to do, but being closely crowded by the iron horse, and not being disposed to show the white feather, even to a superior and fiery opponent, his young bullship turned about, pawed the earth and bowed his head, with the determination to give his pursuer the best he had in the shop. The engineer seeing this, put on steam enough to knock the bull sky high. The two came together with a terrible crash. His bullship was knocked into an "infinite number of small pieces," the engine was thrown from the track, and like the cars behind it was plastered and bedaubed with blood, meat and ghastly gore. The owner of this ill-fated but game bovine, some year or so ago, lost a steer in a similar manner, for which the railroad company refused to pay. Since that time he has been engaged in the cultivation of game bulls to fight the Cleveland and Pittsburg engines. The animal whose fate we have just chronicled was left out of his pasture by his owner, with the expectation and the hope that he would encounter the locomotive. We heard the owner say, yesterday, that he had still another bull, much larger and stronger, and gamer, which he intended to let out in a few days to fight the engine.

PASS HIM AROUND.—A man calling himself J. C. Stanley, a shoemaker by trade, but who was recognized here by a gentleman as one whom he formerly knew under the name of Clarke, came to this village about two years ago, representing himself to be a Kentuckian, and who, after working himself into favor in our community by attention to business, under the guise of honesty and the garb of Masonry, was accredited in our midst as a gentleman and an honest man. About the 1st of May last, he left this place, and with the exception of his having been seen in Columbia and Charleston, has not been heard of since. Since his departure, it has been ascertained that he had obtained money from various persons here under false pretences, that he left his creditors unpaid, and, from various other circumstances, it is now apparent that he is guilty of forgery, and is a scoundrel and villain—that he is a wolf in sheep's clothing. The public generally, and Masons particularly, are warned against him. These facts are made public for the benefit of others who may likely be made victims of his villany. Said Stanley, *alias* Clarke, is about thirty-five years old, weighs about 225 pounds, is dark-skinned, hazle-eyed, black-haired, rather fleshy but very muscular, five feet ten inches in height, bald on the top of his head, and the nails on his fingers run remarkably far back towards the joints. He dresses well, is keen and shrewd, and apparently a jolly fellow, and is well calculated to deceive.—*Laurensville Herald.*

DIVORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In a late debate in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the proposition to pass a bill for granting divorces, in certain cases, in the District of Columbia, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, opposing the bill, said incidentally, that divorces are most demoralizing, and that the least relaxation would introduce all sorts of improprieties. South Carolina, he said, had never granted a single divorce, and he trusted she never would. Open the door, and there would be many frivolous excuses for divorces. He did not want this Government to interfere with the subject.

Mr. Burnett said he was as much opposed as the gentleman from South Carolina was to throwing open a wide door to parties dissatisfied with the marriage connection, and to enable them for slight causes to sever the tie. The causes for divorce were specifically set forth in the bill in the preparation of which he had followed the legislation of the States where the marriage relation is the most strictly guarded.

Mr. Keitt objected to divorces for any cause.

GARIBALDI AND HIS WIFE.—It will be remembered that after Garibaldi married, a considerable amount of gossip was set afloat about having separated suddenly from his wife. A letter from Milan says that the cause of separation originated in the gallant General having discovered in the possession of his bride letters from an Austrian officer.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.—M. Noel, a French agriculturist, speaking of the introduction of the potato into France, says:

"This vegetable was viewed by the people with extreme disfavor when first introduced, and many expedients were adopted to induce them to use it, but without success. In vain did Louis XVI. wear its flower in his button-hole, and in vain were samples of the tubercle distributed among the farmers; they gave them to their pigs, but would not use it themselves. At last Parmantier, the chemist, who well knew the nutritive properties of the potato, and was most anxious to see it in general use, hit upon the following ingenious plan: He planted a good breadth of potatoes at Sablons, close to Paris, and paid great attention to their cultivation. When the roots were nearly ripe, he put notices around the field that all persons who stole any of the potatoes would be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the laws, and gendarmes were employed to watch the field day and night, and arrest all trespassers. No sooner were the new roots thus forbidden, as it were, by authority, than all persons seemed eager to eat them, and in a fortnight, notwithstanding the gendarmes, the whole crop was stolen, and without doubt eaten. The new vegetable having been found to be excellent food, was soon after cultivated in every part of the kingdom."

METHODISM.—An official return submitted to the General Conference, lately in session at Buffalo, gives the following interesting statistics of Methodism in the world:

Total number	1,982,634
Add traveling preachers	13,206
Total communicants in America	1,995,845
" Europe	736,300
Total	2,732,195
Minor bodies, whose statistics cannot be exactly ascertained, 10,000 members and 200 preachers.	10,200
Grand total	2,743,395

Supposing three members of the congregation for one of the churches, (a very moderate estimate for Methodist congregations,) we have an aggregate population depending on the ministration of Methodism of hardly less than eleven millions.

AN INJURIOUS FERTILIZER.—Severe prohibitions have been issued in France, England, and Germany, against the use of poudrette imperfectly prepared, it having been proven by careful experiments that the fecal matter of sinks cannot be converted with safety into garden manure under five years' careful preparation.—Pestilential and other diseases are propagated by vegetables grown in soil thus manured. Yet, it is stated that these death-dispensing deposits are absolutely used in the market gardens around our large American cities in their natural state, and many of the fruits and vegetables so grown, can be told by the nostrils or the taste, before they are cooked, and in the process of cooking. It is the opinion of skillful medical observers that nearly all the novel diseases which now afflict many American cities, owe their origin to the organic diseased matter, taken up by vegetables and fruits grown in soil dressed by the fœcal matter of the sinks and transferred to the stomach. Galloping consumption in persons, whose families have never been subject to this terrible disease, have been traced to the use of vegetables grown by poudrette. This is only one instance of a thousand.

Richmond Dispatch.

A GIRL TIED TO A COW'S TAIL AND DRAGGED TO DEATH.—A terrible accident occurred in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, a week ago, which resulted in the death of a little girl seven years old. The parties to the sad occurrence were William Scott, a lad seventeen years old, and his half-sister, Elizabeth Doby, the victim. The boy had been sent to take the cows to pasture, the little girl accompanying him. He had with him a piece of rope, with which he was to bring back some hay.—On his way he had playfully tied one end of the rope around the body of his sister, and the other end to the cow's tail. When the cow had proceeded a short distance in this way, followed by the girl, the latter stumbled and fell, which so frightened the cow that she ran off at a furious rate, drawing the poor girl after her.—After running some distance, the girl's head struck a solid rock, crushing in the skull, and at the same time the cow's tail pulled out, so great was the force of the resistance. The girl was also badly cut around the face, neck and head. She was taken up by the boy and carried home, where she breathed but two or three times before expiring. The boy is said to be rather deficient in intellect, and it is not supposed he realized the imminent danger in which his sister was placed by his mischievous conduct.

Rome (N. Y.) Daily Sentinel, June 11.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—The Baltimore *Clipper*, of June 1st, has the following:

We heard yesterday, from an entirely satisfactory and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine rebuke for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood. We refain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the Southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young girl about seventeen years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some misconduct, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind, if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a film seemed to pass over her eyes, and in the course of five minutes she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The inflicted victim of her own impiety, confessed that she called upon her Maker to justify her in what was a falsehood.

There is a story of one of the hangers-on at Washington, who get offices because they need them, and had been appointed engineer, a business of which he had no knowledge. The day after his appointment a gentleman and two ladies had the curiosity to look at the engine-room and its machinery, where they found the new office-holder on duty merely as gentleman usher, practical engineers doing the real duty of the so-called "assistant engineer."

"How many horse power is your engine?"

"Horse power!" replied greeny, with a look of mingled pity and contempt, "don't you know the machine goes by steam?"

BULL-FIGHTS TO BE ABOLISHED.—In Spain the Marquis de Niza has brought before the Cortes a proposal for the abolition of the usual bull-fights which take place in Lisbon during the summer months. The motion has already passed the Peers, and the probabilities are that it will be carried in the House of Deputies. The measure, however, it is reported, meets with great disfavor among the people, who are extremely adverse to being deprived of their accustomed annual amusement, and quite a large number of petitions have been presented in favor of the continuance of the bull-fights. In Portugal, the ends of the bull's horns are carefully padded, which divests the "sport" of a great deal of the barbarity inseparable from it in Spain.

WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?—Massa as I was goin' down the Bowery de oder day I looked into a window ob a store, and dar I seed a sign wid a post sticking up wid a piece ob wood across de top, and it said on de sign, 1900 miles to William Henry's brick kiln' and on each side was a jas-sack.

You mean mules?

No, I mean dees little john hosses. I looked—I looked—and it said: "When shall we three meet again?" And I looked and couldn't find only two.

You should have looked in a glass.

Yes, massa, jes so.

THEATRICAL WIT.—The Boston Museum is owned and conducted by David and Moses Kimball. A stranger who wished to know how the labors of the two men were divided, asked Warren, the witty actor, to inform him upon this point, and the player replied that "Moses looked after the internal affairs, and David looked after Moses and the Profits."

J. J. Hooper, Esq., editor of the *Daily Mail*, an opposition paper at Montgomery, Alabama, and Hon. Humphrey Marshall, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, are out for Breckinridge and Lane. The cream of the Southern opposition are coming over.

A Thrilling Romance.

CHAPTER I.

She stood beside the altar, with a wreath of orange-buds upon her head; upon her back the richest kind of duds; her lover stood beside her, with white kids and dickey clean; the last was twenty-one years old, the first was seventeen. The parson's job was over—every one had kissed the bride, and wished the young folks happiness, and danced and laughed and cried. The last kiss had been given, and the last word had been said, and the happy pair simmered down, and the last guest had fled.

CHAPTER II.

She stood beside the wash-tub; with her red hands in the suds, and at her slip-shod feet there lay a pile of dirty duds; her husband stood beside her—the crossest man alive—the last was twenty-nine years old, and the first was twenty-five. The heavy wash was over, and the clothes hung up to dry—and Tom had stuck his finger in the dirty baby's eye. Tom had been spanked, and supper made upon a crust of bread, and the bride and bridegroom went grumbling off to bed.

"MISSES HOWE."—At a tea-party in Iowa City, a while ago, where those who have the "benefit of the clergy, are privileged characters, the 'Reverend' Samuel Storrs Howe, a frisky bachelor of over fifty winters, happened to be present, as usual. One of the ladies at the tea-table thought to enliven the convention by addressing him upon the subject of his recently engaging in the business of housekeeping, *i. e.*, setting up "bachelor's hall," and asked him how he got along—if he felt at home &c.

"Why, yes, ma'am," was the reply;—"I begin to feel a good deal in the family way!"

The ladies bit their lips, and concluded the information was too good to keep—from their husbands.

MISTAKEN.—The Fayetteville *Observer* has been led into an error by the Raleigh *Dem. Press*, as to the authorship of a certain correspondence of our's, signed "A Tax Payer." That paper attributed the authorship of the communication to F. Fries, Esq. It is due to Mr. Fries to state that he is not its author. Mr. Fries has never written a line, except in advertisements, for the *Sentinel* in his life. More than this, for the last two months, he has been sick in Philadelphia, where he still remains, much to the uneasiness and solicitude of his friends.—*Winston Sentinel, 22d inst.*

INTERESTING INFORMATION.—The following appears among the "foreign intelligence" of the London Illustrated Times of the 2d inst:

"The Baltimore Democratic Convention has nominated Mr. Bell for the presidency. Mr. Everett has also been nominated. The republicans of Chicago have nominated Mr. Lincoln. The Illinois convention have nominated Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Maine as vice-presidents."

NEW WHEAT—*First this Season.*—At the Corn Exchange, Saturday, there was a lot of new white wheat the first of the season, offered for sale. It is called "Boughton's early wheat," and was raised on the farm of Mr. George W. Dillard, of Essex county, Va. It was sold at the high price of $3 per bushel. The wheat was as beautiful as anything we have ever seen.

Balt. American.

A young lady has discovered the reason why married men, from the age of thirty years and upwards, are more or less bald. They scratch the hair off in dismay at their wives' long milliner's bills! Yes, it is certain.—You have all observed that when a gentleman is examining a "little account," he always scratches his head and the longer the bill the harder he scratches.

HORRIBLE.—A man, with an umbrella in his hand, called at Senator Sumner's lodgings on Monday, and inquired if Mr. Sumner was in. Senator Wilson was immediately sent for, who, upon reaching the spot, at once asked the man standing in the entry what he wanted of Mr. Sumner. The man replied that he had a little bill against him for tapping a pair of boots. Wilson examined the bill, said it was correct, and Sumner paid it, whereupon the worthy cobbler spread his umbrella and left. Burlingame soon arrived, but found no blood upon the floor.

P. S.—Another man called the next day! But no danger is apprehended; Burlingame is there.—*Bangor Union.*

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 42-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED was appointed Administrator on the estate of B. Somersett, dec'd, at June term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, and hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons holding claims against the same to present them for payment within the the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. S. LARKINS, Adm'r.
June 21, 1860. 43-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. DANIEL M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
January 2, 1860. 29-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1awly.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

SEE PAGES 90 AND 91 "WILMINGTON DIRECTORY," JUST PUBLISHED.